The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1873. NUMBER 308.

REAL ESTATE.

SECOND

Great Auction Sale

OF

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.

OF

CHOICE BOULEVARD

AND

SOUTH PARK LOTS.

We will hold another BONA FIDE sale of Drexel Boulevard and South Park lots

On Thursday, June 26,

AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

On the Grounds.

This first piece to be sold consists of 13 choice lots at the corner of Drexel Boulevard and the entrance of said Boulevard to the South Park. If any residence property in Chicago will ever be worth $1,000 per front foot (which is only one-third of the prices of similar property on Fifth-av. and Central Park, New York City), this certainly will be the property. It commands one of the very finest views on the Park, looking, as it does, up Drexel Boulevard and out on the finished portion of the South Park.

The second tract to be sold is a five acre tract fronting east on Drexel Boulevard and west on Cottage Grove-av., corner of Forty-ninth-st., and is subdivided into lots of 50 by 200 feet to an alley on Drexel Boulevard, and 50 by 187 feet to an alley on Cottage Grove-av. This is also very choice property, being within one block of the entrance to the Park.

TERMS OF SALE—One-sixth cash down on the day of sale, one-sixth 90 days, balance 1, 2 and 3 years at 8 per cent interest per annum.

Free transportation to and from the grounds. Tickets, plats, and all needed information by applying at the office of Clarke, Layton & Co., 120 LaSalle-st. Title perfect. Printed abstracts furnished each purchaser.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,

120 LA SALLE-ST.

AT AUCTION,

A GENTEEL

RESIDENCE AND LOT,

161 Wahpanseh-av.,

On Tuesday Afternoon, June 24, at 4 1-2 o'clock,

ON THE PREMISES,

Will be sold the Genteel Residence, 161 Thirty-seventh-st., or Wahpanseh-av., bet. Vincennes and Stanton-avs.

The house is a two-story and basement octagon brick, stone trimmings, has 7 rooms, 2 alcoves, bath room, closets, pantries, &c.; hot and cold water on every floor, gas, water, and sewer pipes complete to the street; heating pipes throughout the house; location one of the most desirable in the city, being in the vicinity of the Boulevards and Ellis Park, and is surrounded by a beautiful grove.

Title perfect. Abstract of title furnished. Sale positive. No reservation.

TERMS—¼ cash, purchaser to assume an incumbrance of $3,200 due in 1876 and 1877; balance in one year at 8 per cent interest.

C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers,
Office 186 East Madison-st.

200 LOTS

FRONTING ON

HUMBOLDT PARK

AND WIDE AVENUES,

WILL BE SOLD IN

Blocks and Lots,

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 2,

ON THE GROUND.

Full particulars in bills and papers in a few days.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE

OF VALUABLE

BUSINESS PROPERTY

We are authorized by ELIJAH SMITH, Esq., Trustee, to receive sealed proposals for the purchase of 48 feet front by 180 feet deep, situated on Michigan-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts., described as follows: S. ½ of Lot 8, and the north 8 feet of Lot 9, in Block 1, Fractional Section 15 Addition to Chicago, Cook County, Ill. Purchaser to assume mortgage of $20,000, due five years from Jan. 1, 1873, with semi-annual interest; balance ¼ down, and 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. Said proposals will be received for ten days, to the 28th instant inclusive, and will be opened on the 28th and acted upon. Capitalists should give this their attention, as the property must positively be sold.

Direct proposals to ELIJAH SMITH, Trustee, care of Ellison & Foster, 87 Market-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE

OF ATTRACTIVE

REAL ESTATE,

To take place on WEDNESDAY, June 25, at 1 O'clock p. m., at the north door, nearest LaSalle-st., of the Court-House, corner of Adams and LaSalle-sts.

At this sale will be offered 1½ acres of ground, with south frontage of 126 feet on Madison-st., and north frontage of 126 feet on Warren-av., situate 3½ miles from the Court-House (about 500 feet east of California-av.)

Also 75 feet south front on Madison-st., between Oakley-st. and Western-av.

Also 50 feet south front on Lake-st., about 100 feet east of Oakley-st.

Assuming present incumbrances, the terms of sale are one-quarter cash, and balance in three equal annual payments. This sale will be bona fide and peremptory; no [illegible] will be allowed. Regardless of the sacrifice, the estate will be closed out at the above-mentioned time and place. For further information in regard to abstracts and [illegible], call on POTWIN & CORBY, Real Estate Dealers, 119 Franklin-st.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES.

GEO. SUMMERS, 188 East Madison-st., Room 4, is now selling splendid lots in Norwood Park on MONTHLY PAYMENTS, also offers assistance in the erection of dwellings.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

LaFayette Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.—Hall 122 LaSalle-st. Regular Convocation this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock, for business and work on the R. A. Degree. By order of the H. P. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

I. O. of O. F.

A regular stated meeting of Excelsior Lodge No. 22, I. O. of O. F. will be held on Tuesday evening next, at their Hall, Methodist Church Block, southeast corner of Washington and Clark-sts. Election of officers, initiation of candidates, and other important business. Strangers invited to attend at all meetings.
R. D. SHULL, Sec'y. JONATHAN DAVIS, N. G.

REAL ESTATE.

The Great Auction Sale

AT WAUKEGAN.

HUNDREDS OF MEN

Can be counted in Chicago who purchased, twenty years ago, property that made them WEALTHY.

YOUNG MAN,

You have the same

Golden Opportunity.

At the Great Auction Sale of that beautiful GROVE PROPERTY, well-known as the

VAN RENSELAER ESTATE,

In the City of WAUKEGAN,

Thursday, June 26.

IT WILL COST NOTHING TO ATTEND THE SALE.

Twenty Cars

Will leave the Milwaukee Depot at 9 o'clock on morning of sale.

GO PREPARED TO BUY

A BEAUTIFUL HOME,

That no man, by any process of law, can take from you.

Only 10 per cent on day of sale. Balance easy and on long time.

FREE TICKET

To Waukegan and RETURN, and a PLAT OF THE GROUND, furnished by
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers, 15 & 17 Randolph-st.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, Daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, Boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Wednesday's Boat goes to Escanaba.

FOR BUFFALO

AND

INTERMEDIATE POINTS,

ANCHOR LINE STEAMER

JAPAN,

Capt. McDOUGAL, from dock foot of North LaSalle-st., Monday, June 23, at 7 p. m.

Western Transportation Company's Steamer IDAHO, Capt. Penny, from dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Tuesday, June 24, at 7 p. m.

Union Steamboat Company's Steamer ST. LOUIS, Capt. Shannon, from dock at Randolph-st. bridge, Wednesday, June 25, at 7 p. m.

For Berths and Passage Tickets, apply to 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

A. A. SAMPLE,
Passenger Agent.

EXCURSIONS.

Grand Pleasure Excursion!

TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

Lake Superior People's Line Steamers, dock between Madison and Washington-sts.

The magnificent low-pressure Steamer PEERLESS, Capt. Allan McIntyre, will leave on a Pleasure Excursion to Duluth (head of Lake Superior), on TUESDAY EVENING, June 24, at 8 p. m.

NO CATTLE CARRIED ON PEERLESS.

State-rooms secured ahead of time, and further information obtained by applying to
LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN,
72 Market-st., corner Washington, Chicago.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

BOYNTON'S

HEATING FURNACES!

"Our Favorite" Ranges, "The Cabinet" Cook Stove, Baltimore Heaters, Heating Stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Registers, &c.

These goods are the very best manufactured, and are reliable in every respect. The BOYNTON FURNACE has no equal. Over 60 different sizes and kinds for heating buildings of every description. Heating and ventilating promptly attended to. Estimates made on short notice. We invite the attention of dealers and those wanting a perfect working furnace or cooking arrangement to call and see us or send for circulars.
BLISS & BROWN, 82 Lake-st., Chicago.

FIREWORKS.

Fireworks!

THE LARGEST STOCK west of New York, sold at the lowest prices, at

119 RANDOLPH-ST.

CHAS. MORRIS, Manufacturer.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.

Capital Prize, $50,000.

Missouri State Lottery.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

Draws the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2,446, St. Louis, Mo.

GENERAL NOTICE.

PARSONS' SAMPLE ROOM.

A TIP-TOP TIME!

PARSONS, the old and well-known caterer, formerly of "117" South Clark, opens his new SAMPLE ROOM at 69 South Canal-st., on MONDAY night, 23d inst. His friends, and the public generally, will rally round him, as his popularity is best proved by the fact that this is the third place that his increasing patronage renders necessary.

A FINE LUNCH, comprising all the delicacies of the season will be served from 8 till 12 p. m.

A splendid time sure.

MEDICAL.

OPHTHALMIC AND AURAL INSTITUTE.

DR. AUGUST FREULER,

61 South Clark-st., Rooms 9 and 10, opposite the Sherman House, Chicago. Office hours—9 to 10 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m.

SUMMER RESORT.

GLEN HOUSE,

Mount Washington, N. H. This favorite summer resort will be opened June 12, 1873. J. M. THOMPSON & CO. Address till June 1, W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Portland, Me.

LADIES' SUITS.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

State and Twentieth, and Madison and Market-sts.,

Have made great reduction in price, for one week, previous to

SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY,

JULY 1,

Throughout their entire

RETAIL DEPARTMENTS.

Special attention is directed to LOW PRICES in Cloak and Suit Department; Silk Suits, Plain Colors and Stripes; Stuff Suits, in Pongee, Serge, Berlin Poplin, Batiste, Linen, Victoria Lawn, and Organdie.

CASHMERE GARMENTS,

Dolmans, Talmas, Sacques, Polonaises, and Redingotes,

Will be offered at such prices as to insure ready sale.

Ladies can secure GREAT BARGAINS by an early examination of the stock.

DRESS GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.,

Offer for the Next Two Weeks

Extraordinary Inducements!

In Prices of

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

Large assortment Linen Batistes in Brocade figures, Fancy Stripes, and Silk Stripes, at nearly one-half the usual prices.

Suiting and Dress Linens in choicest Natural Shades, various weights and finish, very cheap.

Bargains in Printed Linen Lawns, Percales, and Cambrics.

A very handsome line of choicest shades in Mohairs, Poplins, Cretones, Cashmeres, Epinglines, Irish and Lyons Roll Poplins, at reductions of one-third from market price.

Black Cashmeres, Drap d'Etes and Dolman Cloths in great variety, very cheap.

New lines of Fancy Dress Silks, great bargains.

Black Silks from Lowest to Richest Grades, much below usual prices.

Special bargains in Japanese Silks and Poplins.

Our Cheap Centre Tables contain an attractive assortment of Dress Goods from 18 to 25 cts., many of them just Half Price.

FINANCIAL.

COOK COUNTY

NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO,

NORTHWEST CORNER

Washington and Dearborn-sts.

United States Depository.

CAPITAL, - - $500,000

OFFICERS:
B. F. ALLEN, President.
C. T. BOWEN, Vice President.
C. G. BULKLEY, Cashier.

A general Banking Business transacted.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and Merchants solicited.
Particular attention given to collections.
Bills of Exchange on the principal cities of this country and Europe.
DIRECTORS: Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Chicago; Potter Palmer, Chicago; Hon. B. C. Cook, Chicago; Thos. S. Dobbins, Chicago; Chas. Stewart, Neponset, Ill.; B. F. Allen, Hon. W. Bushnell, Ottawa, Ill.; C. T. Bowen, Chicago; D. D. Spencer, Chicago.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Stores, basements, and offices, 70 and 72 East Randolph-st., up-stairs:
46 Lake-st.
52 and 54 Lake-st.
56 and 58 Lake-st.
59 and 61 Lake-st.
188 and 188½ South Clark-st.
179 and 181 South Clark-st., single or double.
197, 201, 209 and 211 South Clark-st., single or double.
46 East Van Buren-st.
138 and 140 Wabash-av., single or double.
80 and 82 Adams-st.
819 and 845 South State-st.
561 and 563 South Clark-st.
Taylor Block, on Wabash-av., opposite Aiken's Theatre.
Offices in Reaper, Speed's, M'Cormick, and Kentucky Blocks.
Also at 177, 128 and 130, and 183 and 185 South Clark-st.
Large hall corner Clark and Monroe-sts. Apply to
J. M. MARSHALL & CO.,
Rooms 9 and 10 Reaper Block, 97 South Clark-st.

WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address,
SECOMB & CO.,
157 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

FOR SALE.

WHITE, PINK, AND BUFF

BLOTTING PAPER

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

4TH JULY.

TENTS, TENTS, AND HAMMOCKS

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

Camping parties, family picnics, hunting or fishing parties, camp meetings, parties going into the country for a brief period, will find it much cheaper and pleasanter to have a hotel of their own, pitched upon the bank of some lovely lake or running stream, enjoying nature's recreation, when using outfits as furnished by GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 196 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON.

Alleged Irregularities in The Management of the Howard University.

Senator Sherman's Letter Relative to the Salary Grab.

A Few Apt Quotations Showing the Value of Such Self-Sacrifices.

Reported Swindling in Connection with the Montana War Claims.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATOR SHERMAN AND THE SALARY-GRAB.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—The reasons assigned by Senator Sherman in a recently published letter for his failure to return his share of the salary steal to the Treasury of the United States are regarded by those familiar with the law or the subject as rather "thin;" that the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee should manifest such ignorance concerning the laws governing appropriations and the history of back-pay steals, is surprising. Gen. Spinner and other officers at the Treasury Department, say that while Sherman and a few others have refused to draw their back pay, it is placed to their credit in the Department, and may be drawn on their order years hence. This was done years ago by Senator Benton, of Missouri, under similar circumstances. Benton refused to take the back pay when it was voted by Congress, and took occasion to denounce his colleagues for accepting it. Several years afterwards he called at the Treasury and drew his share. The act of July 12, 1870, with regard to covering unexpended balances of appropriations into the Treasury at the end of two years, does not apply to the compensation of members of Congress. The law governing appropriations for salary for Congressmen is as follows:

That the compensation which shall be due to the members of the Senate shall be certified by the President thereof, and that which shall be due to the representatives and delegates shall be certified by the Speaker, and the same shall be passed as public accounts, and paid out of the public Treasury. All certificates which have been, or may be, granted, by the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives respectively, of the amount of compensation due to the members of their several Houses, and to such delegates, are, and ought to be, deemed held and taken, and are hereby declared to be conclusive upon all the Departments and officers of the Government of the United States.

The act of July, 1870, relative to covering unexpended balances of appropriations into the Treasury, has a proviso which says:

But no appropriation for the payment of the interest or principal of the public debt, or to which Congress may have given a longer duration of law shall be thus treated.

Congressman George A. Halsey, of N. J., and several others who were really in earnest in refusing to take the back-pay, upon having their attention called to the law, promptly drew the money and had it returned into the Treasury. This, it has been decided, is the only way to put it entirely beyond the reach of the person to whose credit it stands in the Treasury.

MANAGEMENT OF THE HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

There has been a little unpleasantness among the Trustees of the Howard University, the result of which is a communication in a Sunday paper from one of the Trustees, making some startling statements as to the manner in which the institution is conducted. It is charged that the University has property which was paid for by Gen. Howard, as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau; is mortgaged to the extent of nearly $100,000, and that this money has been used by Gen. Howard and the Trustees for their personal benefit. It is also stated that the institution ran behind, last year, $40,000, when it was said to be self-sustaining. This will require a new mortgage upon the property. Some months ago the Trustees voted Gen. Howard $12,000 back pay as President of the University, under the pretext that for three or four years he had been performing full duty as President, although he had all that time been Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, or had been absent in Arizona. Prior to that he had received $16,000 from the Trustees. Although a mere nominal salary was allowed him as President when the University was started, in this and other ways that are dark it is charged that large sums of money have found their way out of the treasury-office of the institution into the pockets of Gen. Howard and his associates, and to this is given a reason why the University is so largely in debt. Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, was Chairman of the Committee of Trustees that allowed Howard the back pay.

BRIDGE QUESTION.

The representatives of the Milwaukee, St. Paul & LaCrosse Railroad Company have been granted ten days from yesterday wherein to file an argument against the decision of the Attorney-General in the matter of the location of the bridge over the Mississippi at LaCrosse.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Babcock, the President's Private Secretary, left to-night for Chicago.

THE STOLEN RECORDS.

It is asserted that the Government detectives are on the track of the records stolen from the War Department, and that probably all of them will be recovered. At all events, it is known, as previously stated in these dispatches, that copies of all the most important of these records are in good hands.

MITCHELL, OF OREGON.

The Republicans of Oregon—that is, the straight-out party men—are opposed to Senator Hipple-Mitchell, of that State, resigning his seat in the Senate. While they generally admit that, in view of recent developments, his influence as a Senator will be neutralized, they assert that, as the Governor of Oregon is a Democrat, he would appoint a Democratic Senator. The Legislature does not meet for two years. Mitchell has recently stated that he would pursue the course his friends advised.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SUITS.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—It was said yesterday by one of the Government counsel in the Union Pacific Railroad suit, that should defendants soon put in their demurrer to the bill in equity, which is anticipated, the argument will commence some time in September, at Hartford.

MORE SWINDLING.

Much excitement is caused by the recent action of J. W. Butterfield, clerk in the Second Comptroller's Office, in connection with the adjustment of the Montana war claims, for which Congress, at the last session, appropriated over half a million of dollars. Upwards of $300,000 have thus far been paid. It is alleged by various parties that Leander M. Black, of Montana, and J. Insley, of Kansas, had given Alexander Cummings, Adjutant-General of Montana, $25,000 in vouchers in consideration of his issuing to them the quota of vouchers claimed by them. When these vouchers were presented here for payment by P. A. Largey, of Montana, to whom Cummings had hypothecated them, Messrs. Black and Insley protested against it, claiming them as their property. An attempt was made to settle the matter judicially, but in the meantime $22,000 of the money was paid by Butterfield to Black and Insley, notwithstanding they had, it is alleged, also given to a party in Washington vouchers to the amount of $15,000 for influence with the Indian Bureau in furtherance of Indian contracts several years ago, and which were also presented for collection. The matter is being investigated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Cholera.

MEMPHIS, June 22.—Weather to-day the hottest of the season; thermometer 94, but the weather was clear and bright, and there has been a marked decrease in deaths from the cholera. The whole number of interments were nineteen, of which nine were from cholera. It is the general belief that the disease has run its course here and will rapidly disappear, but reports from the surrounding country along the lines of railroads are still very gloomy.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The first case of supposed Asiatic cholera, that of a colored woman, terminated fatally yesterday. It said six similar cases were reported last night by the Board of Health, and that they are in the most filthy localities.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—It is reported to-night, though not on official authority, that six cases of cholera originated in this city to-day. The report comes from private sources, and its truthfulness cannot now be verified.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 22.—Mortality to-day from cholera was fifty-two against fifty-nine yesterday. Clear and apparently healthy weather all day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Pension Agent at Nashville telegraphs here confirming the reports that the cholera is raging at a frightful rate in that city, and that the citizens are fleeing for safety. He asks permission to remove his office to Chattanooga.

LOUISVILLE, June 22.—Reports of the cholera here are entirely groundless. Although there is anxiety, there is no apprehension of cholera, the city up to this time having been absolutely exempt. The Board of Health announces that the health of the city is better than during June for several years, and its sanitary condition is far better than was ever before known.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—Three cases of death were reported as cholera to the Health Office today. Two of them were children, and one an old man. The mortality is almost exclusively among very young and very old from this disease up to the present.

FOREIGN.

Shipwreck and Loss of Fifteen Lives on the English Coast.

Rumor that the German Crown Prince Will Soon Succeed the Emperor as Regent.

Serious Religious Troubles in Mexico.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 22.—The Constituents Cortes has passed the resolution expressing confidence in the present Government, but authorizing Senor Margall, President of the Ministry, to form a new one in case of a crisis. The Ministers have consequently tendered their resignations.

Perfect tranquility prevails in the capital.

A Committee of Surveillance has been formed at Barcelona. The extreme radicals there have telegraphed to the Government, requesting it not to order soldiers guilty of insubordination to be shot.

HAVANA, June 21.—The *Tribuno* says: "A Carlist Central Committee has been organized here. Large subscriptions are already made and considerable sums forwarded to priests in Spain conspiring in favor of Don Carlos."

AFRICA.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The *Herald* has a letter from Khartoun, 30th of April, confirming the news of the safety of Sir Samuel Baker and family at Fatuka, in February. He had been reinforced by 200 soldiers and the troops of the mercantile establishment, and would at once renew his march to the Albert-Nyanza.

The negro, Adam Pacbo, who, with two thousand Egyptian troops, attempted to protect the passage of the caravans through Abyssinia, is said to have been surprised and lost 300 guns, and might be compelled to surrender. The report is considered doubtful, but reinforcements have been sent him.

The traveler Miani is said to have advanced south through the territory of Manbutta, with a view of reaching the western shore of Albert-Nyanza.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 17.—The Mexican press are discussing the question of a new Ministry. They consider a change urgent in view of the necessity which has arisen for protection of Protestant clergymen in Mexico. The interference of the military is especially demanded for their defence in Orizaba from the fury of the Catholic fanatics. The Protestant Bishop there was compelled to leave the place because his life was threatened. A riot occurred in Monelia on account of the expulsion of the Jesuits.

GERMANY.

PARIS, June 22.—The *Union* newspaper publishes a rumor from Berlin that the Emperor William is incapacitated for further duty, and that the Crown Prince Frederick William will soon be proclaimed Regent.

PARIS, June 22.—The municipal election in Strasbourg resulted in the triumph of anti-German candidates.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 22.—The steamer Columbus, from Dublin for Holyhead, ran ashore on Saint Kene's Rock, near Holyhead, to-day, and soon afterwards broke in two amidships. She had on board 200 passengers, of whom twelve were drowned. Three of the crew were also lost.

ITALY.

ROME, June 22.—The Pope is to deliver an allocution on Monday. The personal excommunication of King Victor Emanuel is expected to be pronounced.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 22—Evening.—Senor Margall has been conferring with the Deputies of the majority in the Cortes in regard to the composition of the new Cabinet. It is believed that Estevanez will remain at the head of the War Department, and that Missonave, Palanca, and Carvajal will accept portfolios.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, June 22.—Mail steamer Cuzco, from Rio Janeiro, June 2, has arrived.

The ravages of the yellow fever are diminishing at Rio Bahia, Pernambuco, and other Brazilian ports.

Obituary.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—Hon. E. W. Ewing, one of the Supreme Court Judges of this State, died at Iron Mountain last night of cerebro-spinal meningitis.

NEW YORK.

Stokes' Trial Postponed Till October—The Polaris Search-Steamer Ready to Sail—Harbor Collision and Loss of Life.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 22.—It is reported to-night that there are half a dozen additional cases of yellow-fever in Brooklyn. The health authorities decline to give reporters information as to the truth of the rumor.

A large number of newsboys created an excitement this evening, by selling a Sunday paper containing a violent article on the Beecher-Tilton-Bowen scandal, in front of the Plymouth Church as the congregation were leaving. It was found necessary to call the police to disperse the boys.

The family and servants of the Hon. John J. Blair, a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, of this city, were dangerously poisoned to-day by eating food cooked in a coffee-kettle. Two of his children and one servant, it is feared, will die.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, June 22.—Stokes' new trial will not occur during the present term of the Oyer and Terminer, which throws it over to October. His counsel have decided to make no effort to bail the prisoner. It is said that the defense will rely upon the medical testimony, so effective in the first trial, and will raise a plea of self-defense.

The Polaris search-steamer Juniata leaves tomorrow or Thursday. Among the articles sent aboard yesterday was a life-raft. Capt. James M. Buddington, uncle of the present commander of the Polaris, is pilot of the Juniata.

A derrick, employed for placing in position the iron columns for the support of the elevated railroad at Thirty-fourth street and Ninth avenue, fell yesterday afternoon, seriously injuring James Moylan, Surveyor of the road, and John J. Schroeder, a passer-by.

The entire family of the Hon. John J. Blair were prostrated yesterday with a mysterious illness, but, owing to the administration of prompt remedies, are now out of danger.

The Government revenue tug Jasmine was seriously crippled yesterday by collision with the steamer Harlem.

Another illicit whisky-distillery was seized in Brooklyn yesterday.

One hundred and fifty teachers sailed on a sight-seeing tour in Europe, yesterday, per steamer Victoria.

James Simmons, an oysterman, was beaten so that his life is endangered, last evening, in Newark Bay, by two Staten Island oystermen named Lucas. White, a negro, who endeavored to defend Simmons, was knocked overboard and nearly drowned.

It appears that there has been a second death in Brooklyn from yellow fever.

The *Times* has a report that the Directors of the Pacific Mail Company yesterday resolved to issue any required part of $3,000,000 bonds to pay the accruing obligations for the new vessels, the bonds to be first offered to stockholders.

The funeral of John A. Kennedy takes place on Tuesday, under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows. Among the pall-bearers will be Thurlow Weed, Mayor Havemeyer, Thos. C. Acton, and Deputy Grand Master Mason Thorne and five prominent Odd Fellows.

The first race at Jerome Park, yesterday, was won by Count D'Orsay instead of Fellowcraft.

The yacht Nancy, of Greenpoint, was run down this evening by a ferry-boat. Four of her crew were rescued, but two men were drowned.

Police Superintendent Matsell accompanied the Excise Commissioners to-day on a tour of inspection of the beer gardens and parks, resorted to Sundays by Germans. In almost every place visited there were large crowds, but the behavior of the people was unexceptionable.

NEW YORK, June 21—Midnight.—The report of yellow fever in Brooklyn is now said to be without foundation. The Board of Health, at a meeting to-day, came to the conclusion that the deaths were from some other cause.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, June 22, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weath'r
6:53 p. m.	29.89	79	71	S. W., gentle.	......	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.87	85	57	S. E., fresh.		Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.83	88	57	S. E., fresh.		Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	29.81	81	70	E., fresh.		Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.85	78	78	S. E., fresh.		Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.84	78	78	S. E., fresh.	.32	Clear'g.

CHICAGO, June 22—10:18 p. m.

The following reports have been received from the places mentioned below:

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Cheyenne	29.80	59	N., fresh.	...	Clear.
Chicago	29.84	78	S. E., fresh.	.82	Clearing
Cincinnati	29.95	80	S. E., gentle.	...	Fair.
Cleveland	29.92	73	S., fresh.	...	Fair.
Davenport	29.73	80	S. E., fresh.	.67	Light rain.
Denver	29.80	71	N. E., fresh.	...	Clear.
Detroit	29.95	64	E., gentle.	.20	Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.69	78	S. E., fresh.	.25	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	29.80	60	N. E., light.	.03	Clearing.
Omaha	29.53	78	S. E., fresh.	...	Cloudy
Toledo	29.93	70	S. E., gentle.	.09	Cloudy

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—For New England, on Monday, a falling barometer, gentle and fresh northeasterly to southeasterly winds, and increasing cloudiness, with rain areas. For the Middle States and Lower Lake Region, fresh and occasionally brisk easterly to southerly winds, generally cloudy weather, and rain areas. For the South Atlantic States, light to fresh southeast and southwest winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain areas. From Tennessee and Missouri, northward over the Upper Lake Region, fresh and occasionally brisk southwesterly or southeasterly winds, generally cloudy weather, and rain areas.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty four hours ending 3 p. m., June 22, 1873:

	Above low water.		Changes. Rise.	Changes. Fall.
Cairo	28 ft.	.. in.		
Cincinnati	9 ft.	.. in.		1 in.
Davenport	11 ft.	7 in.		
Fort Benton	8 ft.	7 in.		
Keokuk	12 ft.	2 in.		
Leavenworth	11 ft.	3 in.		
Louisville	4 ft.	9 in.		
Marietta	4 ft.	.. in.		4 in.
Memphis	22 ft.	9 in.	2 in.	
Nashville	10 ft.	.. in.		10 in.
*New Orleans	2 ft.	10 in.		
Omaha	13 ft.	6 in.		1 in.
Pittsburgh	2 ft.	6 in.		4 in.
St. Louis	23 ft.	10 in.		
St. Paul	12 ft.	3 in.		
Vicksburg	35 ft.	3 in.		5 in.
Yankton	13 ft.	.. in.		

*Below high water mark of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

Shooting Affrays.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—In an altercation this morning on North Holiday street, between George Ashton and Thomas Sorrell, both colored. Ashton fired four shots at Sorrell, wounding him in the head, left arm, and thigh. Ashton was arrested.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 22.—Palmer Davis, formerly of New Albany, shot and killed Patrick Foley, an iron-puddler at the rolling-mill, without any apparent cause, on Saturday night. Davis escaped before word could be conveyed to the police.

A man named John Ryan, alias Leonard, also a rolling-mill hand, was shot by Davis at the same time, but not seriously hurt. Foley was from Cincinnati, a single man, about 45 years old, and had only been in town a couple of days. It is rumored that Davis had an old grudge against Foley, whom he had known in New Albany.

Revenue Frauds in North Carolina.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The *Times'* Raleigh (N. C.) special says in the June term of the United States Circuit Court the Grand Jury found forty-seven true bills, fifteen for violation of the internal revenue laws, nine for defrauding the Government in pensions, eight for embezzlement, nine for perjury, and six for minor offences. It is said that prominent revenue officers are among those indicted, but the names are not made public. Frauds have been detected by which the Government has lost $150,000 in the Fourth District since 1868. The investigation will be continued at the November term.

Weekly Review of the Albany Live-Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 22.—BEEVES—The market this week has ruled dull and tame, at a slight reduction in prices from last week. On Thursday the market opened quietly and rather tame, with a good attendance of local buyers, butchers, and a few Eastern dealers, who wanted stock, but were unwilling to pay the prices asked. Dealers wanted to obtain last week's ruling prices, but buyers refused to pay it, and it was not until a concession of ½c per lb live weight had been made that dealers were induced to take the offerings. The decline in prices was mostly made up in the quality of stock, which is much better than last week. Trade active, sales of the day amounting to 1,200 head. On Friday there was an increased representation from Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and the East, besides a large attendance of local buyers from the river counties. Yesterday there was a large attendance of buyers, and a lively trade was done, no change in prices being manifest. The receipts for the week number 9,115 head, 1,955 head in excess of last week, of an average quality in every way superior to last week. Embraced in the receipts were 30 cars of Texans of good average quality. The following are the ruling prices: Premium, $6.87@7.25; extra, $6.50@6.75; first quality, $6.00@6.37; second quality, $5.50@6.00; third quality, $5.00@5.50; inferior, $4.50@4.75.

MILCH COWS—The demand in this branch of trade has shown considerable improvement this week. Receipts number about 100 head of good quality, which were taken by local dealers at $40.00 to $60.00, which is the range.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—This branch of the trade has ruled dull this week. Receipts of a poor quality number 10,000 head, nearly all of which have been taken by local dealers. We quote, as the ruling: Shorn State and Western at 5@6½c per lb; spring lambs at 9@11c.

HORSES—Receipts this week have been as large as usual, but most of them went through in first hands.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 22.—PASSED DOWN—Props St. Paul, Lady Franklin, City of New York, Concord and barges, Antelope and barges, Fred Kelley and barge, Sun and barges; barks Franz Sigel, Favorite; schrs Montcalm, Selkirk, Newsboy, Hoboken, Ontario, Cleveland, Mixer, Onward, Florida, St. Andrew, Sheldon, Maxwell, Rainbow.

PASSED UP—Props City of Boston, Equinox, Montana, City of Toledo, Saline and barge; bark Hemisphere; schrs City of Milwaukee, Perry Hannah, Ely, Hattie Johnson, Guiding Star, Wagstaff.

WIND—Northeast.

THE FIRE ERA.

Destructive Fires in the Woods in Michigan, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Several Villages Destroyed, and Many Acres of Timber Consumed.

Other Conflagrations Reported Yesterday.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The *Times'* Pottsville, Pa., special says a disastrous fire is raging at Gilberton, having originated in the forest along the line of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad. The fire has been in progress for some days, destroying a vast amount of timber on the south side of the Bear Ridge, but to-day it struck with a terrific shoot over Mahony Mountain and fell on Gilberton, destroying 25 houses belonging to the Hickory Coal Company, and turning over thirty families out without shelter. The fire spread with such rapidity that the occupants could not save their furniture. Travel is stopped on the township roads. The breaker of the Draper Colliery, an immense structure, is in imminent danger of destruction. Men, women, and children are doing all in their power to stay the flames, as yet without success.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., June 22.—The excitement growing out of the late disastrous fire here has to a great extent subsided. The number of houses destroyed is thirty-four, involving a loss $120,000, with an insurance of $30,000. The sufferers who lost their homes and much furniture are provided for by citizens until they can get houses to occupy. The first house is being erected in the burnt district, and will be completed this week. The churches to-day contributed liberally for the relief of sufferers, and further provision will be made for their necessities.

Since Saturday afternoon a fearful fire has been raging in the northern part of the county, about twelve miles from this borough, in the vicinity of Gilberton, a mining town between Ashland and Mahony City. It started about 3 o'clock that afternoon near Draper breaker, of the Hickory Coal Company, in some dry brush near the railway track, from a spark of a freight engine. In consequence of the severe drouth the woods are as dry as tinder, and the fire spread with astonishing rapidity. The breaker was in imminent danger, but was saved by the exertions of the miners and by the presence of large piles of coal dirt in front of it. The flames swept on until they reached the village, situated on the mountain slope, named Quality Hill, consisting of nineteen cottages, occupied by employes of the Hickory Coal Company. These with their contents were so quickly destroyed that the inmates had barely time to escape. A hundred people were in a short time rendered homeless. Loss estimated at $30,000. The fire extended from this point east and west, and is still raging with unabated fury. About three square miles of woodland are thus far destroyed, and several towns are in imminent danger of destruction. Rain is earnestly hoped for to stay the fire.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 22.—An extensive fire is raging in the forest of the Fiskill Mountains, which has already traveled nearly five miles and burned thousands of cords of wood.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, MICH., June 22.—The long drouth has started fresh fires in all parts of the State, and the people are beginning to fear a repetition of the fearful experiences of 1871. The burning of the village of Michigammi, in the Upper Peninsula, is confirmed, and with it the total loss of the mill of John Houghton, of this city. Fires are now reported as raging in the woods along all the railroads on the upper portion of the Lower Peninsula. Yesterday communication was cut off entirely on the Jackson & Saginaw Road at Wells Station, and the inhabitants of the village of Standish were greatly alarmed. From other points in the State the wholesale destruction of timber and fences are reported and in many quarters the farm-houses, and settlements are greatly endangered everywhere.

The dry weather has very materially effected the spring crops.

DETROIT, June 22.—The Huron Salt and Lumber Company's Works, at Salzburg, near Bay City, were entirely destroyed by fire at midnight on Saturday, together with 1,300 barrels of salt and a million and a half of lumber. Loss, $125,000. Amount of insurance unknown. The property was owned by Smith & Co., of Chicago, excepting the lumber, which was owned by Detroit parties. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

Extensive forest fires are reported in various parts of Northern Michigan, and a repetition of the disaster of October, 1871, is feared. The widespread shower of to-day may avert the danger.

PATERSON, N. J., June 22.—Intense excitement prevailed in Passaic all day over the great fire last night. Two men were burned to death in Yerance's livery-stable, one a half-witted colored man, and the other a youth of 20 years named Henry Cotes. These men worked for Yerance, and slept in the stable. Both were dissipated, and many believe the fire to be due to their carelessness. Others still believe it was the work of an incendiary who had a fight with Yerance during the afternoon. The bodies of the men were found this morning burned to a crisp. An inquest will be held to-morrow. The losses are not as large as at first estimated, more property having been saved than was at first supposed. The principal loser is Herman Schulting, owner of the Aquackanonk House and adjoining buildings, all of which were destroyed. His loss is estimated at $30,000; insurance, $14,000. Mr. Yerance loses $11,000, including six horses, stable, two saloons, and his residence. Insurance, $7,000. Henry Leive, lessee of the hotel, loss $9,000; insurance, $5,000. Mr. Leive, family, and servants barely escaped with their lives. S. J. Painter loses $5,000; insurance, $4,000. Other losers—George Rose, flour and feed; Alonzo Miller, house and stable; Rose, tailor; Joseph Rhodes, plumber; Van Inderskin and Demorest, office furniture. The Post-Office, Terhune's drug-store; J. H. Biddell, painter; J. E. Manson, builder; Doremus, undertaker; McKeon, saloon; VanOrden, livery-stable. Total losses, about $70,000, and insurance, $42,000. The thieves who followed the Paterson firemen were well watched, and did not secure much plunder, though several houses were robbed. One thief was shot at, and obliged to drop his booty.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., June 22.—A large tannery belonging to B. J. Kuntz, at Beersville, four miles from here, burned last night. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $15,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 22.—The *Democrat and Chronicle* has a special dispatch stating that an incendiary fire occurred at Mount Morris, Livingston County, at 1 this morning, which destroyed all the brick stores between the American Hotel and the Phelps House. Loss estimated at $80,000; partially covered by insurance in the Royal, of Liverpool, Hartford, Ætna, and Phœnix. The sufferers are W. H. Coy, boots and shoes; Tallman Bros., groceries; Warren Richmond, jewelry, J. Yeomans, druggist; G. Joel, clothing; William Mullen, saloon; Donohue Bros., grocers; Bingham & Coy, hardware; E. H. Palmer, photographer, all on Main street. On Canal street the losers are George A. Green, two dwellings and a barn, and the Phelps House and barn.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 22.—The extensive lard, oil, and candle factory of Charles Harkness & Co., on Eggleston avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, took fire early this morning, and burned until 12 o'clock. Total loss estimated at $90,000; insurance, $75,000, in about forty companies, partly Cincinnati and partly foreign. The house was of stone and brick, two stories under and three stories above ground. The exact mode of starting the fire is not ascertained.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—A fire at Petaluma, to-day, destroyed the American Hotel, saloon, and stable. Loss, $75,000.

The Weather and the Crops.

LASALLE, Ill., June 22.—A slight shower fell here last night, barely sufficient to lay the dust, and to-day has been hot as before. Farmers in this vicinity are feeling greatly discouraged, and think the standing corn will not average a half crop.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

QUEBEC, June 22.—A telegram from Port au Basque reports a ship totally wrecked, and the drowning of the Captain and the mate.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE NEXT CHIEF JUSTICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—It is stated that the President has about decided to nominate Judge Hoar, of Massachusetts, formerly Attorney-General, as Chief Justice to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Chase. While Hoar was Attorney-General he was nominated as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, but he had made himself so unpopular with the Senators that they refused to confirm him.

LIKE MASTER, LIKE MAN.

While the President and many of the members of the Cabinet are absent from their duties, it might be expected the heads of bureaus and clerks are disposed to embrace the opportunity to do as little work as possible. To such an extent has the example of the Chief been copied by the subordinates, that the Secretary of War has found it necessary to issue an order notifying the clerks in the various bureaus of the War Department that hereafter any clerk not promptly at his desk at 9 a. m. will be considered as having tendered his resignation.

THE POLARIS EXPEDITION.

The Secretary of the Navy left to-day for New York to superintend the fitting out of the chartered steamer Tigress, which is to go in search of the Polaris. He was accompanied by Isaac Hanscom, Chief of the Bureau of Construction Repairs, and Chief-Engineer Ward. The Tigress will be made ready for her trip as soon as possible. She will be furnished with provisions to enable her crew to remain in the Arctic regions through the winter, if necessary. It is the design to have her at the place where the Polaris was last seen by the last of August.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

VESSEL SALE.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The United States yacht America was sold at the Naval Academy yesterday for $5,000. The Secretary of the Navy has to ratify the sale to make it valid. The Government guarantees no title. It is supposed the reason for this is that there may be some who never gave up their right to prize-money from her when she was presented to the Government.

HEADSTONES.

The War Department will next week invite proposals for supplying 250,000 headstones for the graves of the Union dead.

BOND INTEREST.

The Assistant Treasurers are directed to pay the interest due on the 1st of July on the 25th inst., without rebate.

FREE DELIVERY.

The Postmaster-General to-day issued an order for the establishment of the free delivery system at Peoria, Ill., with eight carriers, commencing July 1.

THE ALLEGED STOLEN ARCHIVES.

Statements having recently been made that valuable papers relating to the courts-martial, army frauds, etc., had been abstracted from the War Department, a special inquiry was made to-day at the Adjutant General's Office and Bureau of Military Justice, as to the truth of the reports. The reply was that the only information on the subject which had reached the officer in charge was through the newspapers. The system of dealing with all papers received, and their preservation, was explained, showing that there could be no theft of any particular documents, without connivance of the clerks and watchmen, whose character for trustworthiness is unquestioned. It was also ascertained that similar statements of loss or abstraction have heretofore been circulated by persons who have applied for, but have been refused, particular documents, to be used for private purposes. The Government, being the custodian of the archives, has made use of them only in furtherance of public interests. The Secretary of War, however, has taken steps to ascertain exactly how much truth, if any, there is in the rumors, and at the proper time the result will be made known.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

The President is reported as saying that he will not select a Chief Justice from among the present Judges of the Supreme Court.

POLITICAL.

The Republican Situation in Iowa.

DESMOINES, Iowa, June 21.—The Republican Convention of Polk County was held here to-day. J. C. Jordon, nominated Senator; Isaac Brandt and William Madden, Representatives; George C. Baker, Auditor; Frank Laird, Treasurer; and W. S. Fisher, Sheriff. Resolutions were adopted demanding reform wherever evil exists, repudiating corruption, deprecating credit mobilier swindle condemning Congressional back-pay, demanding prompt relief from railroad extortions, and a just maximum in rate for the transportation of passenger and freight, condemning free passes, claiming relief from patent rights and monopolies of all kinds. The resolution condemning the "back pay" did not ask a repeal of the law. Quite a number of delegates have arrived to the Republican State Convention to be held here on Wednesday next. The attendance will probably be light, in consequence of full rates being charged by the railroads. All the State officers will probably be renominated except Lieutenant-Governor. A lively contest will take place for this office between Hon. Joseph Dysart, of Tama County, and D. W. Adams, of Clayton County.

DESMOINES, Ia., June 21.—The Polk County Republican Convention meeting here to-day, nominated J. C. Jordan for State Senator, Isaac Brandt and William Madden for Representatives, George A. Baker for Auditor, Frank Laird for Treasurer, and W. C. Fisher for Sheriff.

The Republican State Convention meets here Wednesday next. Joseph Riche, Chairman of the State Committee, arrived to-night to make preliminary arrangements. The only contest will be over Lieutenant-Governor, between Senator Dysart and D. W. Adams. Gov. Carpenter and Supreme Judge Beck will probably be renominated by acclamation.

MUSICAL.

The Northwestern Saengerfest at Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 21.—The number of delegates in attendance at the Northwestern Saengerbund is fully 500, while the number of visitors is probably 3,000. The rehearsal concert this morning was a success, both in attendance, matter, and execution. At 1 o'clock a procession was formed, consisting of all the societies present, German Rifle Corps, Turner Society, and Fire Department, the whole headed by the Milwaukee Band, immediately followed by a squad of city police on foot, and the Mayor and Common Council in carriages. The streets along the line of march were thronged with people. The concert to-night was attended by fully five thousand people, and was a decided success. It opened with the overture to "William Tell" by the united Milwaukee and Dubuque bands and was well received. "Germania," a grand chorus with orchestra, and "To Our Country," were performed in a most excellent manner. The male chorus of the Milwaukee Maennerchor, under the leadership of Otto Von Gumpert, achieved the triumph of the evening in their rendering of the "Prayer Before the Battle." Mr. E. Schultze, of Chicago, sang the tenor solo "Rare Beauty," which was heartily applauded. A duet for alto and soprano, "Holy Mother, Hear My Prayer," from Maritana, sung by Misses Barry and Loewentritt, of Milwaukee, called forth unbounded applause. A violin duet by Bach, Senior and Junior, of Milwaukee, with orchestral accompaniment, was beautifully executed, but owing to the immense size of the hall was scarcely audible at the farthest parts. The Lieder Kranz Society of LaCrosse sang in a splendid manner "The Bard." Miss Barry, of Milwaukee, a beautiful soprano, was twice called out, as were also Miss Loewentritt, and Otto Kuehn, of Milwaukee. The concert closed with an overture by full orchestras. Sunday will be devoted to a picnic excursions, and the evening will be an Italian night.

The Wisconsin University.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 21.—It is understood that, in consequence of the prevailing dissatisfaction in the University, whether well or ill-founded, toward its President, there was much discussion on the subject of a change during a meeting of the Regents this week, and, while no definite action was taken, for fear of misconstruction, is was agreed informally that as soon as the President could make other arrangements, the Board would be at liberty to look for a successor. No one doubts the President's earnest desire and endeavors to promote the prosperity of the institution and welfare of its students, but circumstances have been against him, and it is thought he is not altogether adapted to this trying position.

Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Four cases of yellow fever are reported by the Brooklyn Union on State street of that city in the row of tenement houses where young Ennis died of fever last week.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The brig Tubal Cain, from Matanzas, reports that, on June 17, G. Anderson, and on the 21st, Peter Blackstone, both seamen, died of yellow fever, and were buried at sea. Captain Stone's child was taken ill with the same disease, while the vessel was coming up to-day to quarantine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Mrs. Leyden, of No. 17 State street, Brooklyn, died of yellow fever to-night. Her sister is very low from the same disease. Great excitement prevails in the neighborhood.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Stock, Bond, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The markets were very dull to-day, and not more than one-quarter the usual number of members was present, the remainder having taken advantage of Saturday to slip off into the country. Money was in abundant supply, and call loans ranged from 5 to 3 per cent. The bank statement was favorable, and the banks have now a heavy reserve both of gold and legal-tenders to provide for any contingencies. Towards the last of next week the banks will begin to accumulate funds to meet the payment of July dividends.

STOCKS

were quiet throughout the greater part of the day, but firm in tone, with an advance in prices, ranging from ¼ to 1¼ per cent. The greatest improvement and largest dealings were in Union Pacific, with Lake Shore next in prominence. The market closed dull and weak at a reaction of ¼ to ⅝ per cent from the best prices made. The strength early in the day was generally attributed to the covering of short contracts. The decline for the week offered handsome profits to the bears in some cases. The Canton Directors have authorized an issue of $5,000,000 of 6 per cent gold bonds, secured by sales of lands. The bonds will probably be negotiated in London by Mr. Duncan, who sails in the Russia. About one-quarter of the funds will be used to pay a cash dividend, and thus reimburse the stockholders for money expended on the property. A part of the remainder may be used to buy Western Maryland Railroad, on which considerable amounts have been expended by the City of Baltimore, and which can be bought for $300,000, provided it will be extended west of Hagerstown. The Pacific Mail Directors have taken no action yet in regard to the proposed loan.

GOLD

was firmer in the morning and lower in the afternoon, with all the business at 115⅛ to 115¼. The export of bullion to-day amounts to about $394,000 in silver bars, and not more than $25,000 gold has been sent out this week.

THE IMPORTS

for the week amount to $5,790,952, of which $870,305 were dry goods, $4,920,647 merchandise. This is the lightest amount of imports for a long time, and smaller than on any week this year.

EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchanges were firm. Good sight bills are still selling at 110. It was currently reported on the street this afternoon that a German banking firm had bought from an American firm £900,000 sight bills at 110.

BONDS.

Governments were quiet, and the market presented no new feature, though a firmer tone prevailed toward the close.

PRODUCE.

Flour was very irregular and lower, especially for medium spring and winter wheat brands. Low grades are very irregular, but there is less pressure to sell. The arrivals are liberal, and the stock is increasing. Sales, 8,600 brls; receipts, 14,659 brls. Wheat—Spring opened firm, but closed lower. The demand was moderate, chiefly for export. Winter opened firm, but closed neglected, and prices ruled unsettled. The demand for spring for future was fair, and a sale of 30,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee, seller the month, was made at $1.50. Sales, 80,000 bu; receipts, 113,947 bu.

Pork was dull and unsettled, with sales, cash and regular, of 150 barrels at $16.75 for new mess. For future delivery no sales were made to-day. Last night 250 barrels sold for June at $16.40. July was offered to-day at $16.50. Receipts, 10 packages. Cut meats—Dry salted hams are quoted at 10¼@10½c, and pickled hams at 13@13½c for city, and do shoulders at 8¼@8½c. Sales were made yesterday of 1,000 pickled hams at 14@14½c; 500 do shoulders at 9½c, and 40 hogsheads hams on p. t. Receipts, 223 pkgs. Bacon was rather dull, and prices were about the same. Long clear was quoted at 8¾@8⅞c, with 10 boxes sold at the higher figure. Short clear was quoted at 8½c. Lard ruled easier, with a moderate business in Western on the spot and for June at about 8⅝c; for future delivery 500 tcs for July sold at 9c; 500 tcs do at 8 15-16c; 250 tcs do at 8 31-32c; 500 tcs for August at 9⅛c, afterwards declined to about 9 1-16c, and 250 tcs for September at 9 5-16c. Receipts, 100 kegs and 33 pkgs.

SPRINGFIELD.

Judicial Election Returns—Iron Mining—United States Court.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 21.—The returns of the Judicial election in the office of the Secretary of State were completed to-day by the receipt of the returns from Stephenson County. The results are already well known to the public, having been published in THE TRIBUNE heretofore.

A number of Springfield capitalists have united to form a stock company for the purpose of working a fine bed of iron ore recently discovered near Farmer City, on the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad.

Judge David Davis will be here on Monday to open the United States District Court, and he will continue the sessions until the business of the term is disposed of.

O. B. Baker, County Treasurer, paid to-day into the State Treasury $38,200, being the interest due on the railroad bonds subscribed by this county and the several towns.

THE INDIANS.

Statement of Peace Commissioner Meacham—Capt. Jack Did Shoot Gen. Canby—The Approaching Trials and Almost Certain Punishment of the Modocs and the Lynching Oregonians.

NEW YORK, June 21.—A. B. Meacham, Chairman of the Peace Commission to treat with the Modocs, and who narrowly escaped the fate of his associates, Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas, is in this city, on his way to Fort Klamath, where the Military Commission for the trial of the captured members of the band will sit. Mr. Meacham can make no use of his right hand, the nerves of which were paralyzed by a ball through the wrist. The forefinger of his left hand is twice its natural size. There still remains a slight scar on his forehead, from a ball, and from some cause a lump is on the right side of his head. Other wounds, received on his ear, inside, and elsewhere, have entirely healed. His story of the treachery which resulted in the death of Gen. Canby and Capt. Thomas is but a reiteration of that already told. Mr. Meacham says that himself and the other Commissioners had full information of the fate in store for them, but as Messrs. Canby and Thomas would not accept the warning, he could not remain behind while they went into danger. It was Capt. Jack who gave the signal for the slaughter and shot Gen. Canby, while Old Schonchin attended to himself with a pistol and knife. Of the issue of the forthcoming trial he expresses no doubt that the Modocs who participated in the assassination will be convicted and executed. The effect of virtual acquittal or pardon after conviction would be disastrous, for, with such a result before their eyes, the turbulence of other tribes could not be restrained, while the men who massacred the Modoc prisoners should be hanged, Mr. Meacham thinks, on the same gallows with the Indian murderers. During the war the Modocs killed and wounded about three soldiers for every warrior in their force, at no time numbering more than sixty-five, and that during the first three days' fight this band not only held out against 800 troops, armed with every appliance of modern warfare, but kept a passage open for retreat, which even the Warm Spring scouts could not close. Mr. Meacham advises that those who are not guilty of participation in the massacre be removed to their reservation. To distribute them among other tribes would be punishment to some only. His idea of the best policy for the future is that all tribal lines be abolished, that the Indians be made amenable to the laws, and be placed on the same footing with other members of the community.

The Maryland Editors.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 21.—The Maryland editorial excursionists, under charge of Mayor Hotchkiss, arrived from Louisville shortly before noon to-day, on special cars attached to the regular train on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad at 2 o'clock. They met at the Board of Trade Rooms, where carriages were provided for a tour of inspection around the city. They leave to-night at 8 o'clock, by the Vandalia Road, for St. Louis.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 21.—It is reported that Senor Castelar is engaged in drawing up a Constitution for the Federal Republic, which is to be analogous to that of the United States. The number of States, it is understood, will be fifteen, including Cuba and the Phillipine Islands. Madrid is to remain the capital. The President of the Federal Republic is to be elected by universal suffrage, and his term of office is to be five years. Senators are to be chosen by the States, and the Deputies to be elected by universal suffrage.

BAYONNE, June 21.—The Carlists of this city have received dispatches announcing that the insurgents have captured the town of Pancorbo, with 400 prisoners.

Herald Special.

BIARITZ, June 21.—Serrano, Martos Cabellero de Rodas, Gaminde, Sagasta, and others, residing here and in the neighborhood, are endeavoring to organize a Moderate party, and secure possession of the Government of Spain. They have made overtures to the Carlists and to the regular regiments now in the Republican service, intending, if they recover a sufficient force, to march on Madrid. Propositions of this nature were made to Elio Dorregaray, Lizzarga, and other leading Carlists, who all refuse to have any relation with Serrano or his partisans, but it is believed that many regiments of the Spanish Army are now in the interest of this conspiracy. The party pretends to favor a unitarian and conservative Republic. The Carlists were told that should they not accept the proposition, the Northern Provinces will be abandoned to them, and the troops withdrawn to the southern side of the Ebro until the re-establishment of material order in Spain proper, when an invasion and a war of conquest against Navarre and the Basque country will be undertaken.

MADRID, June 21.—A private meeting of the majority of the Assembly was held to-day, at which Senor Pi y Margall, President of the Council, was present, and delivered a strong speech. He demanded the adoption of a vigorous policy, and that extraordinary powers be conferred upon the Government in order to enable it to deal with enemies who were conspiring for the overthrow of the Republic. Senor Castelar asked for a vote of confidence in the Government, which was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 21.—The Shah of Persia will visit Woolwich to-day, and make a tour of inspection through the dock-yards, arsenal, and Royal Military Academy.

GLASGOW, June 21.—A fire broke out last evening on the Cunard steamship Marathon, and the flames were not subdued before the vessel was partially burned.

Up to noon yesterday the Great Eastern had paid out 747 miles of cable.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The London *Telegraph* of the 9th has the following special:

BERLIN, June 7.—To-day I have received from high authority certain information in regard to the European tour of the Shah, which cannot fail to be of interest to your readers. I am assured that the journey was undertaken against the wish of the nobility and the priesthood of Persia; and, moreover, that the chief object which His Majesty has in view is to secure the friendship and support of England in future complications, the occurrence of which he believes to be inevitable. He is aware that the destinies of his country must be mainly influenced by two great European powers, one of which he fears, while he is disposed to trust the other. The political views and predilections of the Shah, I am further informed, are fully shared by his Prime Minister, who accompanies him in his travels, and who has the reputation of being a cultivated and intelligent statesman. The Shah desires, in view of certain eventualities, to arrive at a clear understanding with the British Government, and he brings with him to our shores an ardent desire not only to acquire our friendship, but also to study our institutions. Could he be satisfied of England's firm support in the difficulties that he anticipates, he would assuredly be prepared to identify his policy in Asiatic matters with ours, and he looks forward to the result of his visit to England with great, but hopeful, anxiety.

A serious accident occurred to-day on the Midland Railway. A number of cars were thrown from the track, and several persons were killed and injured.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, June 21.—Jackson S. Schultz has retired from the Chief Commissionership of the United States to the Exhibition, and the Hon. John Jay, American Minister, has sent a dispatch to Washington recommending the appointment of Mr. H. Garretson, of Cleveland, Ohio. Garretson was one of the suspended Commissioners, and was reappointed by Schultz as one of his assistants.

Gen. Van Buren has left Vienna, having abandoned all hope of being reinstated.

The Emperor Francis Joseph visited the exhibition yesterday, and passed through all the sections. His Majesty manifested great interest in the machinery exhibited in the American department, and spent some time in its examination.

The weather is intensely hot.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The *Telegraph*, in its issue of the 10th, says: "Prince Bismarck has declared in the German Parliament that it remains impossible in the present circumstances to fill up the post of German Envoy to the Vatican. The Government of the Empire, he added, would take no part in the next election to the Papacy; but, after that event, they would take steps to ascertain whether the successor to Pope Pius IX. had been legally chosen."

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 21.—Executions have been issued against the goods of Gustave Courbet. They are to be sold to assist in defraying the expenses incurred in reconstructing the Vendome Column.

The Shah of Persia is expected to arrive in this city on the 5th of July.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, June 21.—The revolution in the State of Jalisco, headed by President Aguiles, growing out of the attempt of the State Government to collect the taxes for the past sixteen years while the State was under the control of the Indian Chieftain Lozado, who was recently deposed by the General Government, has assumed serious proportions, and Gen. Palaccios has been sent with his command to assist in quelling it.

Gen. Carlos Tuero telegraphs to the Government that it will be impossible to restore order in Jalisco if the State authorities enforce these taxes, and it is believed that the State Government will have to abandon their collection or the Federal Government will suspend the State Government.

[*Special to the Herald.*]

CITY OF MEXICO, June 17.—Mr. Foster, the new American Minister, was officially received yesterday. The customary addresses were delivered. Lancaster Jones is the new Secretary of the Mexican Legation at Washington.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 21.—The report that the Sultan is seriously ill is wholly without foundation.

Gregory Aristurchi Bey has been appointed Turkish Ambassador at Washington, in place of Blacque Bey, who has tendered his resignation to the Sultan.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, June 21.—The Canadian Wimbledon team left here to-day in the steamer Prussian for England.

MONTREAL, June 21.—It is reported here that the Dominion Government have solicited the aid of and are likely to obtain the disallowance of the act of last session authorizing the Committee of the House of Commons to swear witnesses on the Pacific Railroad investigation.

TORONTO, June 21.—The *Mail*, the Government organ, of this morning, says: "We are informed on good authority that a meeting of the Directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been called for on the 4th of July, in Montreal, to ratify the agreement entered into with parties in England. It is believed that the agreement is of a kind which will commend itself to the Board, and that the country may confidently look forward to the success of the enterprise.

A Circus in Trouble.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—S. Q. Stokes, one of the partners in the Great Chicago Show, obtained the appointment of a Receiver for that organization, this morning, in the Superior Court, on the ground that DeHaven was perverting the show from the purposes for which it was organized and ruining it.

Bank Robber Killed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 21.—A special to the *Times* from Chillicothe, Mo., gives an account of an attempt to rob the People's Bank of that city last night. It appears that Smith Rambo, a wealthy farmer, but a notoriously bad character, living in the southern part of the county, arranged a plan with some confederates to seize the Cashier of the bank, hold him as a hostage, and compel his wife to open the bank and vault. A pretended confederate, named Brook, disclosed the design, and when Rambo went to the Cashier's house about 10:30 last night to carry out the plan, he was confronted by a party of citizens, and, after some parley, instantly killed, being riddled with bullets. Two confederates, named Monso and Monroe, were captured this morning, and are now in jail.

NEW YORK.

The Glavis Frauds—Murderer Convicted—The Polaris Expedition—Miscellaneous Local.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, June 21.—Official certificates from the German Legation make it certain that there is no foundation for the report, published on June 5, to the effect that the North German Government had sent an agent to this country to ferret out George O. Glavis, for frauds said to have been committed by him in the sale, in Germany, of Western lands.

William H. McNevens, who was sentenced to be hanged July 14, 1871, for shooting Edward Hines, and, after a new trial, was sentenced to fifteen months confinement in the State Prison, has been arrested again for drawing a pistol on another man.

The jury in the Shankey case brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. The jury added to the verdict a recommendation for mercy. Counsel applied for a postponement of the sentence until Monday, to give time for preparing an application for a new trial, which the Recorder granted.

Patrick Hallick, who, with a gang of ruffians, broke into the apartments of Phelps, a jeweler, in June, 1872, and on being discovered shot and wounded Phelps so that his life was for some time despaired of, and who for over a year has evaded the entire police force of this city, was arrested last night in a dining-saloon on Tenth avenue.

The steamer Juniata, which is expected to sail to-day, had her crew reduced from 210 to 130. She takes 250 tons of coal for the use of the steamer Tigress, when the latter reaches Disco. The Juniata also takes two steam launches. The Tigress is expected to reach the Brooklyn Navy-Yard on Monday, when the work of fitting her out will be immediately commenced, in order that she may leave on the 4th or 5th of July. The Tigress will be provisioned for two years.

The Postmaster at Batavia, N. Y., has investigated the cause of the fire by which the Western-bound mails from this city were destroyed, and reports that these through mails were placed in a common baggage-car. They filled the rear end of the car, from the top to the bottom, for about one-third of its length. The rest of the car contained baggage. On top of the car at the rear end was an uncovered stove-pipe hole. The baggageman did not ride in the car from Rochester to Batavia, but was in the smoking-car, and had left no one in his place. The flames were not discovered until the door was opened at Batavia, when the mails were found to be in full blaze. Water was let in from the tank spout, and what was not burned was wet down. In concluding, the Postmaster expresses his opinion that the fire was caused by a wanton neglect on the part of the railroad men.

It is stated that the application by the Government counsel for an injunction restraining certain defendants in the forthcoming suit against the Union Pacific Railroad from disposing of property until the case is decided, will be argued before Judge Hunt at Canandaigua in a few days.

THE CHOLERA.

What the Dread Disease is Doing in This Country and in Europe.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 21.—The mortuary list from cholera shows fifty-nine deaths, of which forty-eight were colored. We have the same drizzling, unfavorable weather, with less sunshine to-day. Many thought it had reached the worst on Friday.

MEMPHIS, June 21.—The weather to-day was hot. There were only 19 interments to-day, against 24 yesterday. Of these 14 died of cholera. The reports from the surrounding country state that the disease still prevails, but in the country it has rarely proved fatal.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The first case of genuine Asiatic cholera in this city occurred to-day, the victim being a colored woman.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 21.—During the past twelve days about 300 deaths from cholera have been reported in Nashville, Tenn. The cholera also continues its ravages in Memphis. The epidemic has also broken out at Huntsville, Lebanon, and Galatin, Tenn. but is almost entirely confined to the colored population. In other towns in that State and the southern part of Kentucky more or less of cholera is reported. The Nashville papers are filled with reports of deaths and incidents of the excitement. Paducah, Ky., has a cholera panic. Several deaths were reported there yesterday. Here there is no excitement at present.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Up to 6 o'clock this evening fourteen deaths from disease of the bowels, of which six were classed as cholera, were reported for the day at the Health Office.

BERLIN, June 21.—A dispatch from Dantzig says that forty-two Polish raftsmen on the Vistula were attacked by cholera, and twenty-five of them died. Of the remaining seventeen, four have entirely recovered. Another lazaretto has been established at Port Neufahr Wassar, four miles from Dantzig.

ROME, June 21.—Several cases of cholera are reported in the Province of Treviso. The authorities are taking precautions to prevent the spread of the disease.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 21.—The cholera has appeared at Roustchouk, in the Province of Bulgaria.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Several cases of cholera are reported here to-day, and considerable alarm exists as to the disease becoming epidemic. The Board of Health has adopted stringent sanitary measures, but, with the large mass of the colored population, it is difficult to carry them into effect. So far, the physicians report that but one case of genuine Asiatic cholera has appeared.

Bribing a Jury.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—The Hawkins-*Picayune* libel case, which has been going on for eight days before what is known as the Fourth District Court terminated at 1:10 to-night. The jury returned a verdict of $18,000 for Hawkins. Immediately after adjournment two of the jury went to the *Picayune* office, and acknowledged that they had been bribed. One received $125. The other received an order for $500. The *Picayune* Company will apply for a new trial.

Another Libel Suit.

OMAHA, June 21.—The libel suit of R. W. Furnas, Governor of Nebraska, against the Omaha *Herald*, is in progress before Judge Lake, of this city. The suit was brought on account of a charge made at the time of his election that he had taken a bribe to influence his vote while a member of the Nebraska Legislature sixteen years ago.

Obituary.

DAVENPORT, Ia., June 21.—Dr. J. H. White, business manager of the Davenport *Gazette*, and President of the Northwestern Associated Press, died very suddenly at his residence in this city this afternoon, of apoplexy. He was seized just after dinner, and expired in half an hour. A general and very deep feeling of respect over his demise prevails in the city. He was nearly 44 years of age.

Judge Lynch.

FRANKLIN, Me., June 21.—A young German girl, named Lizzie Koek, was ravished this morning by a negro, named George Fields, near Augusta, Me., about ten miles west of this place. Field was followed by the Sheriff and other officers, and arrested, near Labadie, taken back to Augusta, and hung by a mob. Everything is quiet now. The negro is still hanging.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Arrived, the steamship Rhein, from Bremen, and Virginia, from Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, June 21.—Steamship Malta, from Boston, arrived.

Railroad News.

LASALLE, June 21.—Subscriptions for stock in the Lafayette, LaSalle & Clinton Railroad are accumulating rapidly in this city and Peru, and the gross subscriptions in the two cities will be little, if any, less than $100,000.

The Gordon Tragedy.

BELFAST, Me., June 21.—The Coroner's inquest in the Gordon case was resumed to-day. The several statements made by the prisoner were disproved. The little boy is recovering from his wounds.

A Shipwreck Near San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The Minnie G. Atkins, a small coasting schooner, collided on the bar with the schooner Laura Maynard, and was sunk. No lives lost.

FIRES.

Destructive Conflagration in Pottsville, Pa., and Passaic, N. J.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, June 21.—Heavy bush fires are reported in the vicinity of Feneton Falls, Aurora, Camden, East New Market, Southampton, and other places. A number of houses, barns, and other buildings have been destroyed, as well as acres of wood, miles of fences, and considerable grain. Some lives have been lost. The loss is probably about $600,000.

PATERSON, N. J., June 21.—Midnight—A great fire broke out in Passaic about 11 o'clock to-night, originating in the Acquackanonk House, and spreading to the Erie depot stables and other buildings, the most of which will undoubtedly be destroyed. The greatest alarm prevails throughout the city. Assistance has been asked from Paterson, and two steam fire engines were directed to be sent to Passaic by the first train, which leaves in a few minutes. The loss is fully $100,000, and the flames are still spreading.

PATERSON, N. J., June 21—Midnight.—A whole block has been destroyed at Passaic, and the fire is still spreading. Two steamers have just left here by train, and one drawn by four horses. A steamer left with horses an hour ago, and also a truck.

PATERSON, June 21—12:15 a. m.—The telegraph instruments have just been taken out of the Passaic depot, and further communication with Passaic is cut off.

PATERSON, N. J., June 21—1 a. m.—The fire in Passaic broke out in Yearances' livery stable, east of the Aquackanonck House, and was the work of an incendiary, who was seized by Capt. Bird W. S. Spencer, but escaped by making a vigorous fight and stabbing Spencer, who is, however, not seriously wounded. The hotel owned by Herman Salutting, and kept by Henry Leive, was burned to the ground. The Post-Office, Vanliper's drug store, Demorest's paint shop, a plumber's shop, and two other places of business, were destroyed, involving a loss of about $100,000, including the hotel. The flames extended northerly along the Erie Railway, destroying the hotel stables and offices of City Surveyor Sutherland, and City Clerk Duffers, thence to the long row of two-story buildings extending to Jefferson street, and occupied as saloons, stores, and dwellings. At this writing this block is nearly consumed, and cannot be saved. It will involve a loss of about $40,000. The residences on Washington street, east of the hotel, were badly scorched. It is believed the fire will not extend beyond the block now in flames. A crowd of roughs came from Paterson with the train conveying the steam fire engine, and they are already committing depredations, so that the greatest alarm and excitement prevails throughout the village. The Erie depot was not burned. It was so threatened, at first, that the agent and telegraph operator abandoned their offices, but soon returned. All trains are delayed.

PATERSON, June 22, 2 a. m.—A Paterson hook and ladder company tore down part of the last block of buildings, and stopped the further progress of the flames. The fire was stopped at about 1:40 a. m. It is reported that a white and a black man, who were asleep in Yearance's stable, are missing, and are believed to have perished in the flames.

NEW YORK, June 21.—A dispatch from Pottsville, Pa., says that a fire in that city yesterday caused a loss of $200,000; insurance, $46,000, mainly in home companies. The fire began at 2:30 in the afternoon in a planing-mill on Laurel street, and soon the whole block between Second and Third streets, including thirty houses and Kopitzch's soap and tallow chandlery, were in flames, which swept across Laurel street, licking up a wagon and blacksmith-shop, stores, dwellings, and the Sun Inn. Engines from neighboring cities were telegraphed for, and with their aid, and by tearing down some exposed buildings, the fire was confined to two blocks, bounded by Minersville, High, Second, and Third streets. Blazing shingles, carried by the wind from this fire, lighted upon Webber's building, on Centre street, six blocks away, dividing the attention of the firemen, but the flames here were soon extinguished. All business was suspended during the fire.

One child was killed, and another seriously injured while escaping from the flames, and several firemen were also severely injured.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

THE TURF.

NEW YORK, June 21.—At Jerome Park to-day the race for the Weatherby stakes, one mile and three-quarters, was won by Fellowcraft. Time, 3:11.

The second race, handicap sweepstakes, one mile and a quarter, was won by Stockwood. Time, 2:12. The selling race, one mile, was won by Sanford in 1:46½.

The selling race, one mile and three-quarters, was won by Vespucius. Time, 3:11.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., June 21.—The first meeting of the Trotting Park Association, which was recently organized in this city, will be held, commencing on the 26th instant. The Directors, in addition to a purse on the time track, offer liberal premiums in showings in blooded horses. The track is one of the very best in the entire country, having ample width, and is one mile in length. Good stabling is on the grounds, and the Association is determined to make it the best course in the West. Owners of several noted Western horses have announced that they will be present at the inauguration of the park, with their horses. Another meeting will be arranged, to occur during the fall. Several stables are already on the ground.

PEORIA, Ill., June 21.—The racing to-day was spirited, but the attendance was not so good as on previous days. The first race, two mile dash for three year olds, was won by Fannie B. in 1:45. The second race was a walk over for Reynold's Venus, the other entry Rocky being withdrawn and paying forfeit just before the race.

CHESS.

Herald Special.

VIENNA, June 21.—An international chess tournament for $2,000 in gold, 50 florins entrance, will commence here July 20.

AQUATIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, June 21.—At a meeting of the yachtmen and citizens just held, with the Mayor in the Chair, it was determined to hold a grand international regatta here in the coming autumn, and a committee of twelve was appointed to arrange the programme.

BASE BALL.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Base Ball—Philadelphias, 17; Athletics, 5.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—Base ball—Baltimores, 18; Atlantics, 2.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 21—11 a. m.—Unchanged for flour at 27s 6d@28s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 2d; spring, 11s @12s; white, 11s 10d@12s; club, 12s 4d. Corn, 26s 6d. Pork, 62s. Lard, 39s.

LONDON, June 21—2:30 p. m.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for account, 92¾; 5-20s of '65, 92¾; do of '67, 92⅞; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 89¾; Erie, 50¼. Tallow, 43c.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—Cotton easier; middling upland, 8⅞d; Orleans, 9⅛d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,000; speculation and export, 2,000. Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Corn, 28s 6d. Cheese, 67s. Cumberlands, 37s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Business was very quiet with the commission houses, and the jobbing trade was dull in all departments. Cotton goods are inactive and irregular with the jobbers, but firm in first hands. Bedford R brown sheetings are reduced to 8½c. Prints of all kinds are dull. Woolens are less active, but the week's trade has been fairly satisfactory. French organdies, striped piques, Victoria lawns, and lace shawls are in moderate request. The dry goods imports for the week were $870,305.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, June 21.—The wool market was generally unchanged. Ohio fleece, 47½@57½c; Wisconsin, 45½@47½c; delaine, 54c; unwashed Western and Kentucky combing, 40@45c; unwashed fleece, 30@33c; tub, 50c; scoured, 45c@$1.00.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, June 21.—Crude petroleum quiet; quoted at $2.10. Refined weak; sales at 19c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 21.—COTTON—Quiet; middling upland, 21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; receipts, 14,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $4.75@5.00; common to good extra, $5.60@6.30; good to choice do, $6.35@7.10; white wheat extra, $7.00@8.90; Ohio, $6.20 @8.75; St. Louis, $6.60@10.75. Rye flour dull and declining at $4.75@5.50. Corn meal steady; Western, $3.20@3.40. Wheat lower; receipts, 114,000 bu; rejected spring, $1.20@1.25; No. 3 spring, $1.35@1.37½; No. 2 Chicago, $1.45@1.46; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.50; No. 1 do, $1.53. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn steady; receipts, 98,000 bu; new steamer mixed Western, 48@52c; selected, 40@45c; old mixed Western, 64c; yellow, 60@65c; white, 65c; prime shipping Western mixed, 57c, for August delivery. Oats a shade better, with fair inquiry.

WHISKY—Steady; 92½c.

EGGS—Dull and unchanged.

HAY—Dull and heavy.

HOPS—Dull and unchanged.

WOOL—Steady and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee and sugar quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull and lower; crude, 8c; refined, 18½c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 45½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; new mess, for June, $16.40; cash, $16.50. Beef and cut meats dull and unchanged. Middles dull; long clear, 8¾@8⅞c; short clear, 8¾@8⅞c. Lard weak; Western steam, 8⅞@8 15-16; kettle, 9@9¼c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

CHEESE—Steady.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 white Wabash, $1.80; No. 2 do, $1.75; No. 3 do, $1.57; No. 1 red, $1.55; No. 2, $1.42; No. 3 do, $1.33. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 41c; spot, 41c; July 43c; August, yellow, 41½c; white, 45c; no grade, 35c. Oats dull; No. 2, 35c, seller July; Michigan, 34c.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra white, $1.81½; No. 1, $1.70½@1.71; amber, $1.50. Corn steady at 41c. Oats steady at 35c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE—June 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork lower, held at $16.37½@16.75. Bacon, shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9½@9⅝c; bulk shoulders, 6⅝c; clear rib, 8⅞c; clear, 9c, loose. Lard, 8¾c for prime steam.

WHISKY—firm at 90@91c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—BRAN—Dull at 68@70c.

HAY—Firmer; prime, $23.00@24.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier at $17.50.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; fair, 8½c; others unchanged.

COTTON—Firmer; sales 1,500 bales; good ordinary, 15⅜@15½c; low middling, 17½c; middling, 18⅜@18½c; middling Orleans, 18¾@18⅞c. Receipts, 443 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,385 bales; stock, 45,158.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; $6.50@7.00. Wheat dull; $1.35@1.40. Corn quiet; 42c. Rye quiet; 65@66c. Oats quiet; 33@44c.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; $15.50@15.75 Lard dull unchanged; steam held at 8⅛c; kettle, 8¾c, with 8⅝c bid. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 9⅛c; clear, 9¼@9⅜c.

WHISKY—Steady; 90c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Grain dull and nominal.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, steady, and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; small sample lots of No. 2 spring, soft, 95c; No. 3 red fall, $1.15@1.20 delivered. Corn dull, unsettled and lower; No. 2, 34@35c on track; 36c in elevator; cash, 36@37c; August, 43@43½c, sacked. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 27¾@28c; on track, 27½c; in elevator, 27¾c; August 31@32c, sacked. Barley nominal. Rye dull at 50@52c.

WHISKY—Quiet at 89c.

PROVISIONS—Pork weak at $16.50@16.75 for small lots; round lots at auction brought $16.00, seller July. Bulk meats nominal. Bacon dull, only order trade, at unchanged prices. Lard nominal; summer steam, 8c.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.00@4.40.

CATTLE—Firm; Indiana and Texans, 3½@3¾c; prime to choice natives, 5@6c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat dull; sales 8,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee club at $1.44½. Corn dull and lower; sales 18,000 bu No. 2 Western at 40c; 5,000 bu do in lots at 41c. Oats quiet; sales 18,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee at 34c; No. 2 Chicago held at 34c, with 33c bid.

FREIGHTS—Firm at 10½c for wheat and 9½c for corn.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 21.—COTTON—Firm; good ordinary, 16@16½c; low middling, 17¾@18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, no demand. Corn firm at 56@58c. Oats dull and a shade lower at 41½c. Corn-meal active at $2.90.

HAY—No sales.

PORK—Dull and drooping at $17.25. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 60c. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and nominal.

WHISKY—93½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.28; No. 2, $1.20⅞ spot or June; $1.17⅛ for July. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 31½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 26c; No. 1, 30c. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 1, 62c. Barley dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7c; Oswego, 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 144,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 131,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull; superfine, $4.00@4.50. Wheat very dull; red, $1.50@1.60. Rye, 75c. Corn very dull; yellow, 58c. Oats, white, 45@48c; mixed, 40½@42c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $17.50.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12¾@13c; refined, 18½c.

WOOL—Market flat; Ohio, 47@54½c; Western tub, 51@54c; unwashed Western, 32c; pulled do, 38c; pulled merino, 45@48c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, June 21.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.50. Corn quiet; high-mixed, 54c.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED........June 21.

Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 115 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Prop Lincoln, Sault St. Marie, 230 m lumber.
Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, 210 m lumber.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Schr Eliza Day, Ludington, 120 m lumber.
Schr Racine, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr J. S. Johnson, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Barge Lisgar, Sault St. Marie, 351 m lumber.
Schr F. B. Gardner, Buffalo, 700 tons coal.
Barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber.
Schr Sena Johnson, Masonville, 200 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Genin, Ludington, 8 m lumber.
Schr Ralph Campbell, Ford River, 215 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 115 cds wood.
Schr Norman, Pensaukee, 235 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Speed, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.
Schr Raleigh, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Golden Fleece, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Schr Topsy, Muskegan, 145 m lumber.
Schr Game Cock, Ludington, 120 m lumber.
Schr Jones, Muskegon, 118 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Cornelia, Menominee, 215 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Emma, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Schr Spray, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Scow Rowena, White Lake, 100 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Scow Kate Lyons, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr William Corsthwaite, Erie, 715 tons coal.
Bark Oneonta, Buffalo, 750 tons coal.
Bark S. V. R. Watson, Buffalo, 860 tons coal.
Bark Northwest, Buffalo, 800 tons coal.
Bark Peshtigo, Buffalo, 700 tons coal.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr J. O. Moss, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Ithaca, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 180 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr John Tibbetts, Muskegon, 135 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr H. P. Baldwin, Oconto, 475 m lumber, 110 m lath.
Scow Harmonia, South Haven, 55 m lumber.
Prop Alma Munro, Kincardine, 2,525 brls salt.
Schr Arundel, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Herald, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr B. F. Wade, Ludington, 150 m lumber.
Schr Kewaunee, Kewaunee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Mary Nau, Green Bay, 80 m lumber, 600 m shingles.
Schr Robert Howlett, White Lake, 160 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Maggie Thompson, White Lake, 165 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Barge Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, 260 m lumber.
Schr J. Hibbard, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.
Scow Granger, Willet's Pier, 60 m lumber.
Brig Frontier City, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, 731 bars railroad iron, 745 brls cement.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 850 brls cement.
Prop City of Detroit, Port Huron, 144 pkgs fish.
Schr Gertrude, Point Sauble, 72 m lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 3,602 cases strawberries, 29 bxs fish.
Schr Asiatic, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr J. V. Taylor, Ford River, 200 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Bark Arabia, Kingston, 220 tons pig-iron.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, 135 tubs butter.
Schr A. L. Potter, Escanaba, 496 tons iron ore.

ARRIVED SATURDAY NIGHT AND SUNDAY.

Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 60 m lumber.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Muskegon, 220 m lumber, 70 m lath.
Stmr S. D. Caldwell, Detroit, general cargo.
Schr John S. Richards, Erie, 575 tons coal.
Stmr Japan, Erie, general cargo.
Stmr Jay Gould, Buffalo, 370 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Barge Mantenee, Peshtigo, 650 m lumber.
Barge Active, Peshtigo, 350 m lumber.

CLEARED........June 21.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 145 pkgs sundries.
Prop Lake Erie, Montreal, 13,586 bu wheat, 390 brls flour.
Schr Mocking Bird, Buffalo, 34,000 bu corn.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 200 brls cement, 25 brls salt.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, 100,000 bu oats.
Schr Marion Egan, Erie, 16,550 bu corn.

CLEARED SATURDAY NIGHT AND SUNDAY.

Barge Advance, Peshtigo, groceries.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo.
Prop Blanchard, Buffalo, 29 m bu wheat, 2,200 brls flour.
Schr J. A. Travis, Muskegon, 5 m bu corn.
Prop City of Detroit, Port Huron, 22,083 bu corn, 635 brls flour, and sundries.
Schr Senator Blood, Kingston, 15,000 bu corn.
Prop Mohawk, Buffalo, 19 m bu corn, 1,300 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Alnea Monroe, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Dashing Wave, Buffalo, 17 m bu corn.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 43 m bu corn, 3,000 brls flour, and sundries.
Barge Guiding Star, Port Huron, 27 m bu corn.

The Elgin Transportation Company.

The Canadian prop Alma Munro is the first vessel of the Elgin Transportation Line to arrive at this port. This line was organized at Montreal last fall, and will soon have three boats running. Two boats are now building, one at St. Catherines and the other at Montreal. These boats will ply between Montreal and Chicago, stopping at the intermediate points. At Montreal they will make connections with the Allan Steamship and other European lines. The boats are intended for the freighting business, though passengers can be accommodated. The new prop Alma Munro is a staunch craft, of full canal size, and will carry about 17,500 bu of wheat through the canal. A novelty in these waters is her smoke-stack, which is painted a bright green. She is commanded by Capt. A. Pollock. The other two boats of the line will be ready for the fall business.

Lake Freights

were firm at ½c advance on Buffalo rates, or 7c for corn and 7½c wheat. To Kingston, 11½c on corn. Charters reported were: To Buffalo—Schr Mary McVey, corn at 7c; schr Nassau, wheat at 7c. To New England, via Buffalo—Prop Idaho, corn through rate. To New York—Prop Blanchard, wheat through. To Kingston—Schr Senator Blood, corn at 11½c; Annie Mulvey, wheat on private terms. To Erie—Schr Marion Egan, corn at 7c. To Port Colborne (Friday)—Schr Mont Blanc, corn on private terms. Total capacity equal to 80,000 bu wheat and 75,000 bu corn. From Milwaukee to Buffalo—Prop Arabia, wheat to Buffalo on private terms. Schr Cortes, wheat to Kingston on private terms. Total capacity, 68,000 bu.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 21.—PASSED DOWN—Props Winslow, Champlain, Colorado, Oruntes and barges, Forest City and barges; barks A. P. Nichols, Parana, Sardinia; schrs John Wesley, Fitzgerald, Russian, J. Bigler, Idaho, W. F. Allen, Empire State, Steele, Mediator, Amaranth, Mosher, Champion, J. H. Foster, Mary Elizabeth, David Wells, Middlesex, Julia Willard.

PASSED UP—Props Badger State, Huron City, Beckett and barge, Fay and barge, Henry Howard, Tuttle and barge; bark John Breeden; schrs Jessie Hoyt, Negaunee, Republic, C. Van Valkenburg, Cossack, A. J. Rogers, Barriman, Collingwood, Davidson, W. B. Allen, Bahama, American Champion, Ogden, Snape, E. C. Roberts, Moses Gage.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., June 21.—PASSED DOWN—Props Thomas Scott, Sanilac, Chamberlin; schrs H. H. Richards, Cohen Homer, James Platt, Portch Thomas Guslie, Enterprise.

PASSED UP—Props Fisk, Canisteo, Plymouth, Annie Young, Isaac May, and barges; schrs Higgie & Jones, Evaline, E. B. Turner, Roscius, St. Peter, Berlin.

WIND—Southwest.

Illinois & Michigan Canal News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., June 21.—The steamer Katie, which came up from Peru yesterday, departed to-day, towing the canal-boats Caroline and Hunter, both loaded with lumber for Pekin; the Metropolis, with lumber for Chillicothe; the Paramount, with lumber for Lacon; and the banner, light, for Lake Depree. The canal-boats Andrew Jackson, with corn and rags, and the Legraux, with corn, were towed up from Peru and passed into the canal for Chicago; also, Barge No. 4, loaded with LaSalle coal, all for Chicago. The Metropolis, loaded with lumber for Chillicothe; the Paramount, with lumber for Lacon; the Caroline and Hunter, both with lumber for Pekin; and the Johnstown, with lumber for LaSalle, all passed out. Nine feet and two inches of water on the mitre-sill of Lock 15.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, June 21.—ARRIVED—Gen. Sheridan, Seneca, 5,800 bu corn, 44 bu oats; Sligo, Willow Springs, 58 tons ice; 13 boats loaded with stone.

CLEARED—Cayuga, Lockport, 3,278 feet lumber; Polar Star, 7,232 feet lumber, 150 tons coal, Joliet; Isabella, Joliet, 67,406 feet lumber; Traveler, Lemont, light; C. W. Walker, Lemont, light; Rescue, Lemont, light; W. A. Steel, Lemont, light; S. & T., Lemont, light; prop Wasp, Summit, light; Sligo, Willow Springs, light; Erwin, Willow Springs, light; Excelsior, Summit, light.

Miscellaneous.

The beautiful new schr Helvetia arrived here Sunday. This vessel was built at Tonawanda, by T. N. Jones, for Messrs. N. C. Winslow & Sons, of Buffalo, at a cost of about $70,000. The Helvetia has been spoken of in very flattering terms by the press of the ports she has yet visited, and is, without doubt, one of the finest of the many fine vessels which have been added to the lake marine this season. She is sailed by Capt. Sam Flint, and brought into port 1,387 tons of coal, drawing 12 feet 6 inches of water. It is thought that she will carry 55,000 bushels of corn.

—Another fine new vessel named the Turner & Kelley built at Manitowoc for Messrs. Turner & Kelley of this city, came into port yesterday. Her dimensions are 130 feet keel, 26 feet beam, 9½ feet hold; cost about $21,000. She will probably carry about 19,000 bu of corn through the canal.

—The officers of the barge Lincoln state that the schr W. S. Crosthwaite, which was ashore at the Neebish, has, by lightering, got off. As she continued on her voyage it is probable the injuries sustained, if any, were not severe.

—A dispatch to Buffalo reports the Schooner F. S. Marsh, loaded with wheat, ashore at South Fox on Lake Michigan.

—The work of dredging the river at Buffalo, has resulted in bringing to the surface of a lot of old hulks, rubbish, &c., and the old wreck near the new swing bridge has been removed. The channel in front of the Board of Trade Rooms has been widened on the east side, so that vessels will be less likely to strike as they swing around the bend.

—The work of dredging at Pentwater will be completed about the first of August. Then the approach to the harbor will have a uniform depth of from 13 to 14 ft. The schr Souvenir and scow Minnie, which went ashore last fall, have been undergoing repairs at the above port. The former vessel is now ready for sea. The Minnie will be launched next week. The erection of a light house at Little Point Sauble 7 miles below Pentwater, has commenced. The cost will be about $4,000.

—The schr Francis Palms is being overhauled at Detroit, at a cost of $18,000 or $20,000. The Sweetheart has been repaired at a cost of $15,000. Waiting for dockage at present at the above port are the prop Prindiville, tug Prindiville, scow Industry, schr Johnson, and tug Rescue. Alongside the dock is the wreck of the bark Butcher Boy, which is in very good shape considering her late experience. The new vessel "No. 26," will be ready to launch in about three weeks. When she gets off the ways the keel of a mammoth vessel, capable of carrying 70,000 bushels of corn, will be laid.

While the schr J. V. Taylor was on her last trip from Ford River to Chicago, a sailor named Thomas McKeon fell overboard and was drowned before assistance could reach him. The deceased leaves a wife residing in this city, who is in destitute circumstances.

—The new steam barge Lincoln and her tow, the barge Lisgar, hailing from St. Catherines, came into port Saturday evening. The two vessels brought in 581 m feet of lumber from Sault Ste. Marie.

—The repairs to the Welland Canal have been completed, and navigation is again resumed.

—The new three-masted schr America, built at Port Huron, registers 350 tons. She passed Detroit.

—That monster vessel, the Amazon, is about fully rigged, and will be ready for active duty in a short time.

—The new prop Africa, of the Merchants' Line, has arrived at Cleveland. She is full canal size, and carries 19,000 bu of corn.

—The Cleveland Transportation Company have launched their second propeller, the Vienna. The vessel is staunch and well built, carrying, under all circumstances, a burden of 850 tons, and in deep water a couple of hundred more. H. McEachern will be Captain, and Solon Graham First Officer. The Chief Engineer of the Company is Mr. Doty.

—The new vessel which has been in process of construction at Algonac for E. & O. Mitchell, of Oswego, was to be launched Saturday afternoon. She is a full canal-size vessel of about 23,000 bushels capacity. This is the third vessel that has been constructed at the same yard for the above gentlemen. The J. R. Noyes, the last one built here, is one of the finest-modeled canal vessels there is on the lakes, and the present one is of similar design. Her fit-out will be that of a fore-and-after with wire rigging. The new craft will be commanded by Capt. John Connors, who formerly commanded the schr Gilbert Mollison, also the J. R. Noyes.

—Graham Shoals, on which the prop Toledo narrowly escaped being wrecked a day or two since, is generally known as the North and South Graham Shoal, on each of which there is a third-class iron buoy. On the first named the buoy is placed on the south side of the shoal. The least water on this shoal is four feet. On the South Graham the buoy is on the south side of the centre of the shoal, in fourteen feet of water. They bear N. N. E. and S. S. W. respectively from each other five-eighths of a mile. Between the shoals and Point St. Ignace there are channels which should not be attempted by strangers. The currents in the vicinity of the Graham Shoals and the Straits of Mackinaw are often strong and irregular. After fresh gales vessels anchored in the straits often tend to windward. The least water on the South Graham is six feet, and on the North Graham four feet, as above stated.—*Detroit Tribune.*

—From South Graham Shoal McGulpin's Point lighthouse bears S. W. ½ W., distant 4¾ miles; Point St. Ignace bears N. ¾ E., distant 1¾ miles; Point La Bard bears W. by N. ¾ N., distant 3½ miles. North Graham shoal has the following bearings: Rabbit Back Peak bears N. by W. ¾ W., distant 5½ miles; West Point, Mackinac Island, bears N. E. ¾, distant 3¾ miles; the centre of North Graham shoal bears S. S. W., distant 2,000 yards.—*Ibid.*

—There are probably numbers of vessel Captains who never invest in a newspaper; or, to be more charitable, not a few of them are unable to read. One would think so, at least, from the fact that notwithstanding ample announcement that the St. Clair Flats Canal would be closed until the repairs were completed, and the request that vessels meantime take the old channel in which there is plenty of water, quite a number of craft, steam as well as sail, persist in taking the new cut. It is a great annoyance to the workmen and those in charge. When that row of piles is driven across the entrance to the new cut we surmise that some obstreperous Captain will find that advice is sometimes valuable.—*Detroit Post.*

—The Detroit *Post* says the Canada Southern Railway bridge over the American channel of Detroit River between Grosse Isle and the main shore is completed. The bridge is a handsome iron structure, resting on stone abutments. Though the draw was formally opened Thursday, it was swung the day before on the occasion of the steamer having on board the Michigan Press Association excursion party passing down to Lake Erie. The dispatch says that L. B. Eddy, Superintendent, and his assistants, swung the draw round ten times yesterday, and the machinery worked in the most perfect manner.

Tragedy in Nebraska.

OMAHA, June 21.—On Thursday night two men, one white and the other colored, entered the house of Mr. D. O'Donnell, about two miles from Sidney, while all the members of the family were absent, except Mrs. O'Donnell and four small children. After entering the house they shot Mrs. O'Donnell in the head and arm, inflicting serious injuries. She was brought to Sidney in a critical condition. Yesterday twenty-five mounted citizens and six soldiers started from Sidney in pursuit of the villains, whom they overtook near Potter Station. While they were endeavoring to escape the pursuers fired upon them, killing the negro instantly, and mortally wounding the other. Their names are unknown.

Miss Anthony's Confederates.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 21.—District-Attorney Crowley to-day entered a nolle prosequi in each of the cases of the fourteen women, indicted with Miss Anthony for illegal voting, and the Court adjourned sine die.

THE COURTS.

An Interesting Land Suit All the Way from Georgia.

The Ellis Park School—Teachers' Copartnership Troubles.

Important Notice to Attorneys—The Courts in Brief, New Suits, Etc.

In the Circuit Court, Philologus H. Loud, of Chicago, files his bill of complaint against Robert L. Crandall. He avers that in August, 1872, he was a resident of Atlanta, Ga., and owned three tracts of land in the counties of Emanuel and Johnson, in that State, containing in all about 2,168 acres; that he employed defendant as his agent to dispose of the same by either sale or exchange, and in order to facilitate the transfer of the property, he made a deed thereof to the defendant; that defendant in October, 1872, effected an exchange of the largest of the tracts, containing 1,000 acres, with one Elijiah Smith, of Chicago, receiving therefor 320 acres of land in O'Brien County, Ia., 80 acres in Putnam County, Ill., 5 lots in the town of Henry, Ill., and Block 79 in Maywood, Cook County, Ill., and other property unknown to complainant; that he exchanged another tract of 324 acres with C. A Haskins for four lots at Irving Park, in Cook County, Ill., and other property unknown to complainant; and sold the third tract of 344 acres to some person unknown to complainant, receiving therefor cash and personal property, but how much complainant is not aware; that the defendant has appropriated all the cash and personal property received on account of said sales to his own use, and has taken the title to all said real estate in his own name; that he afterwards exchanged the lands received by him in exchange for the Georgia property, or a portion thereof, with Jane B. and Mrs. S. Rogers, for Lot 30, Block 1, Johnson's Subdivision of that part of Lot 5 and the south 33 feet of Lot 3 of Assessor's Division of unsubdivided lands in south ½ of southwest ¼ of Sec. 31, 40, 14, lying between Oakley and Leavitt streets, Chicago; also Lots 29, 30, 31, and 32, Block 8, all in Walsar, Down & Davis' Subdivision of west ½ of northwest ¼ Sec. 6, 39, 14, the title of which defendant took in his own name and still holds, and refuses to convey to complainant; that defendant is about to dispose of or incumber said property for his own benefit, to hinder which complainant prays for a writ of injunction, and that defendant may be brought to account for his alleged misdeeds.

SCHOOLMARM'S COPARTNERSHIP TROUBLES.

Mary E. Tappan files a bill in the Superior Court against Ann Gregory, Lydia La Baume, and W. W. Kimball. Complainant avers that some time ago she, together with Ann Marsh, now Ann Gregory, and Lydia Howell, now Lydia La Baume, entered into a co-partnership to carry on a day and boarding-school, to be called the Ellis Park School, the partnership as to complainant to last one year, and two years as to defendants. The parties to the suit each contributed their personal services to the conducting of the school and a certain amount of money. Discord entered, however, and it was found to be impossible to carry out the operations of the scholastic trinity with anything like unanimity of purpose. To insure her obtaining her full share of a division of the spoils, Ann Gregory got possession of the piano and placed it in the hands of one W. W. Kimball, to sell it for her. Complainant seeing in this a flanking movement that promises to damage her prospects, applies for a writ of injunction to stay Kimball from making a sale of the piano, and asks that a settling can be had, and an accounting made of the affairs of the schoolmarm copartnership.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO LAWYERS.

Judge Rogers will make, on Tuesday morning, a peremptory call of the following cases, on which notices of motion for new trial have been made: Peterson v. Bell; Freidrichs v. Everhart; Gilmore v. Barry; McLain v. City; Guece v. Behan; Henry v. Quinlan; Opsahl v. Olsen; Koch v. Jewell; Bissell v. Singer; Neale v. L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co.; Savage v. Brown; N. W. Ger. Fire Ins. Co. v. Lutz; Daily v. Wilson; Murphy v. Cooke; Pronger v. Scott; Martin v. Day; Garnes v. Niederhoffer; Jaques v. Squires; Cook v. Markle; Grace v. Duane; Ernshaw v. Courtney; Ostrom v. Herdy; Greenbaum v. Reynolds.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

In the Superior Court, Hudson M. Dickinson applies for a writ of attachment against Karl and Theresa Eccard and C. Schultz, who, he alleges, owe him $1,191.95, and whose place of residence is in Detroit, Mich.

Thomas Hall applies in the Superior Court for a decree foreclosing a trust deed which he holds on Block 36, Village of Jefferson, on which he advanced, on the 21st of January last, the sum of $1,000. The parties defendant to the suit are Cynthia A. Pearson, Andrew Pearson, and William R. Griswold.

James K. Murphy, Assignee of the Chicago Fire Insurance Company, began suits of assumpsit in the United States District Court against 54 defendants, the damage in each case being put at $1,000.

In the matter of Shanahan & West, bankrupts, it was decided to close their store and place their stock of goods under the control of a competent guardian.

In Judge Wood's room the case of Reeves & Co. v. Thomas & Co., a suit of assumpsit, in which plaintiff claims $3,000 for fruit cans furnished in 1868, occupied the attention of the Court.

Henry Willetts was yesterday appointed Receiver in the copartnership suit of John J. Brown v. Richard J. Beal, under a bond of $25,000.

Catherine Peterson begins a suit of trespass on the case in the Circuit Court against Theodore Fiddig, charging him with having, on the 11th of this month, called her a cheat, thief, etc., to the damage of her hitherto spotless escutcheon of $1,000. Fearing that Theodore may escape from her vengeance, she prays for a suit of capias, by which he may be held to answer her charges.

John Mills files a petition in the Circuit Court against Lucretia Bigelow for a mechanics' lien upon Lots 11, 12, and 13, in Block No. 1, Bick's Subdivision of S. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ Sec. 21, T. 38, N. R. 14 E. The amount sued for is $79.83.

The case of the petition of the Hyde Park Commissioners to ascertain the damage for opening Evans avenue from Forty-seventh to Fifty-first streets came up before Judge Wood on Saturday morning, on a motion by defendants to dismiss the petition. The motion was denied, and the case was set for trial for Wednesday, the 25th of June, 1873. The same as to the opening of Lawrence and Forestville avenues from Forty-seventh to Fifty-first streets.

NEW SUITS.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—43,819—Hattie v. Nelson M. Thompson; divorce, on ground of desertion and incompatibility of temper. 43,820 (burnt record)—George W. Hoffman v. John N. Hammer et al.; petition to confirm title to Lots 8, 48, and 49, School Trustees' Subdivision Section 16, T. 37, 14 E. 43,821—Petition to restore record. 43,822 (burnt record)—Julius Rosenthal et al. v. John W. Hammer et al.; petition to confirm title to Lot 24, School Trustees' Subdivision Section 16, T. 37, N. R. 14 E. 43,823—Hudson M. Dickinson, Jr., v. Karl and Theresa Eccord and C. Schultz; attachment, $1,191.95. 43,824—Gilbert R. Smith v. Robert White; assumpsit, $5,000. 43,825—Farrington v. Day et al.; petition to supply record. 43,826—Tyler et al. v. Day & Gilman; same. 43,827—Albert Berger v. M. Polascheck; assumpsit, $500. 43,828—Barbara Noll v. William Noll; bill for injunction. 43,829—Thomas Hall v. Cynthia A. Pearson, Andrew Pearson, and William R. Griswold; bill to foreclose trust deed. 43,830—George Sedgwick v. Ezra B. Lincoln; confession of judgment, $407.40. 43,831—Martha F. Sedgwick v. Same; same, $641.56. 43,832—C. B. King, Assignee in bankruptcy of James Farnsworth and Samuel Brown, v. A. P. Harris and Edward Stone; assumpsit, $500. 43,833—Mary E. Tappan v. Anna Gregory and Lydia LaBaume; injunction. 43,834—John J. Jameson v. H. H. Harris; assumpsit, $500. 43,835-6—Appeal. 43,837—Emma J. v. Milton D. Snyder; divorce on ground of desertion. 43,838—Suppressed for service. 43,839—W. M. Clavie v. Sarah Clavie; divorce on ground of desertion. 43,840—L. H. v. S. G. Comstock; divorce on ground of desertion. 43,841—Everett D. v. Eunice A. Lawrence; divorce on ground of adultery. 43,842—Salt Company of Onondaga, N. Y., v. Erastus Chamberlin; assumpsit, $400. 43,843—Patrick T. Duffey v. Develin et al.; replevin of a wagon. 43,844—Andrew S. Worth v. Smith, Whitters & Co.; assumpsit, $1,200.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,468—Joshua W. Jones v. R. P. Williams; replevin of household effects. 7,469—Philologus H. Loud v. R. H. Crandall; bill for injunction. 7,470—Appeal. 7,471—Nelson Monroe v. Charles A. Day; petition to supply record. 7,472—Jeremiah Fleming v. E. J. Dodge and Marble Dorest; trespass on the case, $3,000. 7,473, 4, 5—Appeal. 7,476—Frederick Heide v. Margaret Moran; assumpsit, $200. 7,477 to 7,481—Appeal. 7,482—I. Nodmi v. W. B. Bushnell et al.; creditors' bill, $1,069.64. 7,483—Catherine Peterson v. Theodore Fiddig; trespass on the case, $1,000. 7,484, 5, 6—Restored cases. 7,487—John Mills v. Lucretia J. Bigelow et al.; petition for mechanic's lien. (Burnt Record) 88—Abel Bennett v. All Whom It May Concern; petition to establish and confirm title to Lots or Blocks 3, 4, and 8, in Baldwin's Subdivision of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 33, 39, 13 E., containing 30 80-100 acres.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

De Witt County, Ill.

At a meeting of the De Witt County (Ill.) Farmers' Association, held at Clinton, June 16, it was decided to take steps toward nominating a Farmers' ticket for county officers. The following platform was adopted:

WHEREAS, Believing as we do that the people have become greatly provoked and outraged by corrupt legislation in former years; that in all departments of the legislation of the country there is a most fearful waste and prodigality in appropriating the public funds; and whereas past experience has taught us that we can hope for no certain relief from either political party; and whereas party ties, party prejudices, and party tricksters have had too much control, and as we recognize the fact that the party spirit has greatly misguided our own judgment in the past, that politicians and designing men are ever ready and seeking to subvert and turn us aside from the object and designs for which we are organized; therefore be it resolved by the Farmers' Protective Association of De Witt County, in convention assembled, on the following declaration of our principles:

[Here follows the declaration of principles adopted by the Farmers' Association of Livingstone County, Ill., May 31].

And in pursuance of the foregoing your committee would offer the following resolutions as a basis for future action:

First—In the selection of delegates we will meet and act in the spirit of true conciliation. That in the selection of candidates for office, whether County or State, the same spirit shall actuate us all, and impel us to select the man most true and in true sympathy with reforms in the interest of labor—not only as it relates to railroad extortions—but the County, State and National wrongs, regardless of party affiliation.

Second—That we will no longer tolerate the practice of political demagogues in seeking to lobby with delegates or a convention of farmers as partisans or otherwise; and he who antagonizes this sentiment will sooner or later feel the full force of the public displeasure.

Third—We hereby declare our unalterable conviction that any and all persons joining the association of farmers should give their support by their voice, their presence at the club meetings, their votes at the ballot-box, and their acts must be in unison with the designs and aims to produce reforms in the interest of labor.

Fourth—That we deem it both prudent and advisable, for the purpose of harmonious action, that in the event of a selection of candidates to be voted for at the November election that the basis of representation shall be four delegates from each township-club in the county; and we hereby pledge to each and all candidates thus brought out by fair and honest selection of delegates, on the call of the Executive Committee, our undivided support, and invite the cordial co-operation of all classes in carrying out and electing men to office that shall be in keeping with the foregoing resolutions.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee are hereby instructed to issue the call at such time as in their judgment shall be advisable, but in no case to be omitted.

Lee County, Ia.

The Lee County (Ia.) Grange Council has adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The great material want of the people of the United States to-day is relief from the present rates of transit—both passenger and freights—on railways; relief from oppressive monopolies in staple manufactures and natural product; relief from combinations of capitalists, which degrade laborers and rob them of the natural fruits of their hard work, and in other ways commit and perpetuate serious injury to the industrial and agricultural portion of the country; therefore,

Resolved, That the council of Patrons of Husbandry of Lee County, Iowa, declare that, while we love our country, its institutions, its independence, and free people, we mean war, bloodless, though bitter and unrelenting, against the tyranny of such monopolies, of all kinds of bribery and corruption in our public servants who fill places of honor and trust, high and low, anywhere and everywhere.

Resolved, That the present system of railway management having failed to meet the just expectations and demands of a long-suffering people, it must be radically reformed, and controlled by the strong hand of the law, both State and National, and railway corporations compelled to perform their proper functions as servants, and not masters, of the people.

Resolved, That, while we act as Grangers, we still retain our position as citizens, and expect to do our political work as well now as ever, and that, as we must vote and use our influence on one side or the other, we expect on the coming election to vote as Grangers, and for the industrial interests of the country.

Resolved, That the duty of the hour implies work, first, last, and all the time, between now and the coming election, and that the highest responsibility of the present movement requires that the Grangers of Lee County, Iowa, nominate a county ticket to be supported at the next election, not only by Grangers, but by all opposed to monopoly and corruption of every kind.

Resolved, That the Grangers of Lee County know nothing of Radicals, Republicans, or Democrats, and that we will recognize as fit candidates for office only men in whom we have the fullest confidence, who will represent our cause, no matter what other professions they may make.

Resolved, That desiring to act in accordance with our brother Grangers throughout the State, we favor the nomination of a State Grange ticket.

WHEREAS, The Des Moines Valley Railroad being advertised for sale by the managers of said road, and as our county has a claim of $150,000 upon the same; therefore,

Resolved, That we deem it the duty of the Board of County Supervisors to look after the interests of the county in regard to said railroad, and shall hold said Board responsible for any neglect of duty in this matter.

Rice County, Minn.

A Granger's pic-nic was held at Northfield, Minn., June 16. Sixteen Granges participated, and about 3,000 persons were present. A speech was made by Ignatius Donnelly, and the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The farmers of the West pay a large proportion of the taxes, cast a large majority of the votes, and as land-owners and citizens have as deep and abiding interests in the Government as any other class of citizens; and

WHEREAS, In days past, we have acted with the different political parties, and have found, to our cost, that, immediately after our election, our claims have been ignored, and other interests fostered and petted while farmers footed the bills. Now, therefore,

Resolved, That the time has come for us to assert that hereafter we will act as a unit in defense of our inalienable rights, and will ignore past party affiliations, to secure the election of men who will in Congress and the Legislature demand those rights.

Resolved, That in making this battle we demand only fair play and room according to our strength, and that we pledge to the world and to each other, that we will never abandon the field until taxes are equalized and the working man and the capitalist are placed on an equal footing before the law.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

BURLINGTON, IA., June 20, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The very able, but eccentric, Board of Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners asserted, in their Report last winter, that all legislation on this question had failed in England, though it had been attempted there for many years. This declaration has been very generally copied into papers in the interests of the railroads, but is altogether wide of the truth. While it is true that legislation concerning any interest which has to obey and carry out a law or laws which it considers hostile, is like conducting a government or a war led or managed by men who are determined that it shall fail, it is altogether untrue that railway legislation has been a failure in England.

In this country we have been so anxious to encourage this indispensable adjunct to civilization as to voluntarily strip ourselves of nearly all safeguards against the abuse of the system and the plunder of the public by it. It has not been so in England. From the very first, the interests of the people were looked after by Parliament. Every charter which was granted accordingly contained a clause compelling the company to run a train a day at a penny (2 cents) a mile. Those who know how intimately even now the idea of the old stage-coach is connected with the modern railroad in that country, where the engineer is still dubbed the "driver," and the conductor is yet called the "guard," and who remember what it cost to travel by coach there, may imagine in what spirit such an obligation was carried out by the railroads. Regarding it as a downright gift to the public, and consequent robbing of themselves, the cars were deprived of seats and shelter overhead, the speed was kept down to 7 miles an hour and less, being "shunted" off at every side-track for even "goods," or freight trains to pass, and being run at hours when nobody could or would use them. Parliament was repeatedly compelled to interfere, and by entering into the smallest details, obliged the roads to treat the public with common humanity. After a contest of years, with varied success, the final result may be readily conjectured. The "Parliamentary train" is now the most profitable on every English railroad. The passengers in vast numbers load and unload themselves at no expense whatever, and ten minutes after a train arrives at its destination, the cars are empty and ready for another trip. It has been so in many other cases I have not space now to explain. The "facts," such as they are, that are mentioned in the Massachusetts report, were doubtless procured from English railway managers themselves. They were certainly cooked up to strengthen the views of the Massachusetts Board, whose hobby it is to make the railways political machines, to be run by the State Governments.

It is certainly true that it is extremely difficult, perhaps impossible, to control so vast a system by legislation so that it cannot be liable to evasion or abuse in some direction or other. While "fools rush in where angels fear to tread," there is no doubt but that many of the present evils can be mitigated, if not entirely obviated, particularly if railroad managers will co-operate at all. To look at a few of the present evils endured by the public: Can you inform me on what sound business system your Northwestern Road charges a freight tariff, to Fond du Lac, for instance, at such a price that freight can be shipped from Chicago to Green Bay, 65 miles further, *and back*, cheaper than it can be shipped direct from your city to that place? Can it be right to carry freight 130 miles for nothing, and charge less than nothing for doing it? Is it right for the Alton Road to charge so much more from your city to Virden, for instance, than it does to St. Louis, 74 miles farther, that goods can be shipped to the latter point, *and back*, cheaper than they can be sent direct? Can the carrying freight 148 miles for nothing, when the owner does not want it to be so carried, be explained in any satisfactory way? At a farmers' meeting held last winter in Galesburg, it was announced that a dispatch had just been received from Chicago reducing the freight on corn 5 cents a bushel, or from 22 cents to 17 cents. Of course the price of corn was increased that much, that day, and everybody at the meeting declared that the reduction was made because all the purchasable corn had been picked up by those in the railroad ring. Are these things right? Is it right for railroads to persuade towns on their line to vote debts upon themselves of hundreds of thousands of dollars to build branch roads, all of which is a dead loss, in hopes of becoming important junction points, and then ruin them completely by carrying freight past their doors twenty to seventy-five miles farther on these branches, cheaper than they carry on the main line? Was it right for one of your leading roads to vote its stockholders a gratuity of 25 per cent of its capital in 7 per cent bonds, last winter, for which the road received no consideration whatever? Was it not, in this case, really levying a forced loan of more than a thousand dollars a day on the territory tributary to it, which must pay it?

These, and many other like abuses, cannot be pooh-poohed away, or be forgotten by a people suffering as those of the West are, ground down and robbed by "tariffs" and rings of every possible description,—town, county, State, railroad, manufacturing, and governmental. Some of them must be amended, or a revolution, in good earnest, is imminent. The State and Federal Courts will get such trash as the Dartmouth College decision harrowed out of their wigs in a very unpleasant manner indeed, if they persist in it. Railroad freight agents ought to be men capable of viewing every side of the question, and acting accordingly. It is of course very agreeable indeed for an agent to be the recipient of new suits of clothes, and baskets of wine for furnishing one person or place with cars, while perhaps a dozen others equally deserving get none; but is it right?

These are all knotty points, yet capable of satisfactory solution, if treated with common fairness and honesty. When railway-managers find that they have responsibilities and duties as well as rights and privileges,—when both sides of the question are properly viewed,—the battle will be more than half-won.

FARMER.

MAINE.

The Republican State Convention.

The Maine Republican State Convention met at Bangor, June 19. The Hon. Eugene Hale presided. Nelson Dingley, Jr., was nominated for Governor on the first ballot,—receiving 816 votes, to 170 for Edward Kent, 211 for James M. Stone, and 6 scattering. Resolutions were adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the principles of the Republican party, as heretofore expressed in its convention, in regard to State and National affairs, it is declared that events have proved that their practical enforcement is essential to the welfare of the State and Nation, and the *maintenance* of the interests, rights, and liberties of the people.

Resolved, That, in view of the fact that the Republican party has so met the vital issues of the past twelve years as to secure the support of a vast preponderance of the patriotism and intelligence of the Nation, it has fairly won for itself the right to the title of being the true reform party of the country.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Maine demand at the hands of those they have chosen to conduct the affairs of the Nation and State rigid economy, to the end that taxes may be reduced as rapidly as is consistent with good government.

Resolved, That this Convention protests against the granting of another acre of the public domain to railroad or other corporations; and we further declare against any grant of the National credit for a National participation in the building of canals or railroads, believing that the direct tendency of that policy is toward prodigality and corruption.

Resolved, That we heartily applaud the active measures of the late Congress in ferreting out and exposing corruption; and we have seen with profound regret, in the disclosures made thereby, evidence of political and official corruption, and the abuse of responsible positions by men of all political parties, and we demand pure official conduct and the punishment of unfaithful men, who having betrayed the confidence freely extended to them, shall not be shielded from the disgrace of their acts by any partisanship of ours, and we denounce all Credit Mobilier transactions, whatever be their power.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Maine denounce the recent action of Congress known as the salary grab, increasing the salaries of its members, and especially its *retroactive* feature, by which nearly $5,000 were voted to each member for services already paid, as a gross violation of the pledges of the last National Convention, and demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of an act so disgraceful to Congress and odious to the people.

Resolved, That the practice of loading the appropriation bills essential to the support of the Government with objectionable legislation in the shape of amendments toward the close of the session, is a prolific source of abuse, and a fraud upon the people, and its reform is urgently demanded.

Resolved, That we recognize as a growing evil that should be uprooted the increase of private legislation, both in the Legislatures of the States and in the National Congress, consuming the time that should be given to purely public interests, building up thereby overgrown corporations and monopolies, and giving rise to lobbies which tend to bring into reproach both National and State Legislatures.

COLLEGE-COMMENCEMENT AT WHEATON.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Associated Alumni of Wheaton College hold their annual reunion on Tuesday, the 24th inst. Public exercises in the evening consist of an address by the Rev. J. P. Stoddard (class of '60), and an essay by Miss J. E. Whiting ('72).

Commencement-exercises begin as near 10 o'clock a. m. as possible, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., in the College-Chapel.

Eleven graduates from the regular courses, and one, a native Greek, from a special course, will take part, whose productions, together with a Master's oration, and address by David A. Wallace, D. D., President of Monmouth College, with the usual conferring of degrees, will constitute the programme for the occasion.

The 9 o'clock train from the Wells-Street Depot will take excursionists, in need of a quiet day's enjoyment in the country, out in time for time for the exercises. The citizens of Wheaton keep open doors on the occasion, and will extend hospitalities to all that come. The train that reaches the city at 6:45,—or, if that is too late, at 2:16 or 3:16 p. m.—will return them to their homes again.

BELOIT COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

The appointments for Commencement Week are as follows:

Sunday, June 29—Baccalaureate Sermon by the President, in the afternoon; address before the Missionary Society by the Rev. J. L. Dudley, D. D., of Milwaukee in the evening.

Monday, June 30—Address before the Archean Society by the Rev. Thomas Kerr, of Rockford, in the evening.

Tuesday, July 1—Prize declamation of the Freshman and Sophomore Classes in the afternoon; Alumni Association business meeting immediately following; in the evening, Alumni Oration by Prof. W. A. Cochran, of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Flint, Mich., Class of '67, on the "Dangers and Necessities of To-Day;" poem by the Rev. S. E. Lathrop, of New London, Wis., Class of '67, "Memories of Alma Mater;" reception at President's.

Wednesday, July 2—Exercises of graduating class, numbering thirteen; valedictory by W. C. Dewey; salutatory by G. D. Swezey; Commencement Dinner, to which the Alumni are cordially invited; Senior concert, which is expected to excel all its predecessors, in the evening.

"Geophagie."

Dr. Galt, in his "Medical Notes on the Upper Amazon," has furnished some curious information on the strange practice known as "Geophagie," or dirt-eating. This disease, according to Dr. Galt, now counts as one of the chief endemic complaints of all tropical America; and, at the distance of over 2,000 miles from the sea, on the Amazon Valley, where the negro is a rarity, being merely a waif from Brazil or the Pacific coast, it is the most important disease among the children and women of the country. On the Maranon, the half-breeds are mostly addicted to the practice of dirt-eating—neither the pure savage nor the more cultivated being so often the victims. Children commence the practice from the time they are 4 years old, or less, and frequently die from the results in two or three years. In other cases they grow to manhood, and Dr. Galt speaks of having himself seen in the case of a Mestize soldier who was dying from dysentary, which sooner or later supervenes on this habit, the poor creature, half an hour before his death, detected with a lump of clay stuffed in his sunken cheeks.

CURIOSITIES OF AGRICULTURE.

From the New York Evening Post.

A few days ago we gave some statistics, from the maps attached to the Ninth Census Report, showing the relative amount and value of some staple productions of the different States. The subject, however, is by no means exhausted, and a further examination of the tables proves equally instructive. In fact, although statistics are apt to be dry and unattractive, the figures of this report offer so many surprises and curiosities, that a long and patient research would be required to exhaust the interest in it.

The acres of improved farming land in the United States in 1870 numbered 188,921,099. The woodland on farms amounted to 159,310,177 acres, and the unimproved land, not woodland, numbered 59,503,765. The estimated value of all farming land is a little more than $9,000,000,000, against $6,500,000,000 in 1860. The increase of value in some of the Northern States is most extraordinary. Illinois, for example, has now invested in farming land $900,000,000, against $400,000,000 in 1860; Indiana has almost doubled its valuation, and Michigan has added more than 100 per cent; Minnesota has sprung up from $27,000,000 to $97,000,000, and, the most decided advance of all, Iowa has increased its farm investment from $119,000,000 to almost $400,000,000. All the Northern States have made a much larger advance in this direction than the average of the country, while there has been an astonishing depreciation in the value of farm lands in nearly all the Southern States. In 1860, Alabama returned a farm valuation of $175,000,000, while now it is only $67,000,000; Arkansas has gone backward more than 100 per cent; Georgia has fallen from $157,000,000 to $94,000,000; Louisiana from $200,000,000 to $64,000,000; Mississippi from $190,000,000 to $81,000,000; South Carolina from $139,000,000 to $44,000,000; and all the other Southern States have lost heavily except Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware. This is not certainly the entertainment to which Davis, Toombs & Co. invited the farmers of the South when they made war on the Government, for they predicted that while the South would flourish, grass would grow in the streets of Northern cities, and the farmers and other mudsills would have no markets left near home. Since the census was taken, however, many of the Southern States have made rapid improvement, and, with the preservation of peace, they may in a few years be even more prosperous than they were in 1860.

One of the important staples of the country, potatoes, is not included in the illustrated statistics and was not mentioned in the former article. The table of returns is divided into two columns, Irish and sweet potatoes, and the amount produced yearly is given in bushels. New York leads the list in the amount of Irish potatoes produced, returning the enormous yield of 28,000,000 bushels; Pennsylvania follows with nearly 13,000,000, Ohio with 11,000,000, Illinois and Michigan each with 10,000,000, Maine with nearly 8,000,000, Wisconsin with 6,000,000, Iowa, Indiana, and Vermont each with upward of 5,000,000, and New Jersey and New Hampshire with more than 4,500,000 bushels. The particular parts of the country which yield the most according to the area cultivated are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Northern New York. The best potatoes, also, come from these States, as the millions of bushels shipped to the Southern States each year will attest.

But the States which yield the best and most profitable crops of Irish potatoes do not find the sweet potatoes at all profitable, if we may judge from this report, New York raising only 10,000 bushels, Vermont 96 bushels, New Hampshire 160 bushels, and Maine 350 bushels. New Jersey, however, proves that the sweet potatoe may be raised profitably farther north than was supposed before the war. That State returned an annual production of 1,500,000 bushels, which is about the average yield of the Southern States. It is singular that Maryland and Delaware do not cultivate this vegetable more extensively, their returns being respectively only 200,000 and 85,000 bushels. North Carolina leads in this crop, returning 3,000,000 bushels; Georgia follows with 2,600,000 bushels, and Texas with 2,000,000 bushels. Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee each return more than 1,000,000 bushels, while Virginia returns only 860,000 bushels. Turning now to the eighth census, we find that the Southern States raised enormous crops of sweet potatoes before the war, Alabama having returned 5,000,000 bushels, Georgia 6,000,000, Mississippi 4,000,000, North Carolina 6,000,000, South Carolina 4,000,000, and the other Southern States in proportion. Such a great reduction as this in one of the principal crops of the South seems almost of itself enough to cripple if not to bankrupt the States.

Among the one-sided statistics of the census are those relating to the sugar and molasses crops. The only States that make returns of sugar from cane are Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas. Tennessee returns only two hogsheads. The only States returning more than 1,000 hogsheads are Louisiana 221,000, Texas 5,000, and Florida and Georgia each but little more than 1,000. Of molasses from cane, Louisiana produces 13,000,000 gallons, and the other States named return about the same yield relatively to their sugar crops, except that South Carolina makes no return.

The returns of maple sugar reverse the scale, few of these Southern States making any account of this crop. Vermont is the banner State for maple sugar, reporting a yield of almost 10,000,000 pounds. The production of New York is somewhat larger, but nothing compared with the difference in area. The only other States which return more than 1,000,000 pounds are: Michigan, 4,000,000; Ohio, 3,250,000; Pennsylvania, nearly 3,000,000; New Hamshire, 2,250,000; Indiana, 1,500,000; Massachusetts, a few pounds more than 1,000,000. The total production is 40,000,000 pounds. The total production of maple molasses is 1,500,000 gallons, of which Ohio returns nearly 400,000 gallons, Indiana nearly 300,000, Kentucky 140,000, and the other States smaller amounts, Vermont being away toward the foot of the list, only returning 16,000 gallons.

A study of these statistics shows that no part of the country is so barren and valueless as we are sometimes led to suppose. The older States of the East may be pretty good States to emigrate from, but they are also pretty good States to stay in, for the real value of a crop is not measured by bulk or by the amount yielded, and potatoes and sugar may be relatively as well worth raising as wheat and corn. The United States are what might be called a well-balanced community in an agricultural view.

—An incident took place in a Middletown, Ct., factory the other day, which may explain the cause of some mysterious fires. A handful of cotton waste, which had been used to clean machines, was left on a work bench, and in a little over an hour after it had been used was in flames. This excited the curiosity of those who saw it, and another piece was saturated with boiled linseed oil, and in less than two hours took fire from spontaneous combustion. Another piece was tried, and in half an hour was so hot that it could not be held.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW.

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CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

Established in New York in 1814.

English and French for Young Ladies and Misses. Boarding and day pupils, 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S CELEBRATED FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the HANDKERCHIEF, At the TOILET, And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Drawing of June 10—Class 905.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
1	$300	6049	$300	12070	$300	18321	$300	24316	$300
146	300	6126	300	12085	300	18329	300	24345	300
164	300	6152	300	12095	300	18388	300	24370	300
265	300	6171	300	12133	300	18413	300	24381	300
406	300	6185	300	12153	500	18494	300	24387	300
411	300	6229	300	12213	300	18596	300	24682	300
444	300	6248	300	12275	1000	18642	300	24859	300
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

$100,000.		$50,000.		$25,000.		$10,000.		$5,000	
12271	$500	29731	$300	25441	$200	17241	$200	7322	$100
12273	500	29733	300	25443	200	17243	200	7326	100
12274	500	29734	300	25444	200	17244	200	19201	100
12276	500	29736	300	25446	200	17246	200	19203	100
12277	500	29737	300	25447	200	17247	200		
12278	500	29738	300	25448	200	17248	200		
12279	500	29739	300	25449	200	17249	200		
12280	500	29740	300	25450	200	17250	200		

‡ Beware of parties representing themselves as agents of the Royal Havana Lottery.

This Lottery has been in existence 70 years, and the Drawing never yet postponed.

Prizes cashed and information furnished.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, Removed to No. 11 Wall-st., New York. P. O. Box 4448.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Stanton & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GEORGE E. STANTON, LUCIUS C. PARDEE, CHARLES TATUM.

Chicago, June 16, 1873.

The undersigned will continue the business of IMPORTERS and FAMILY GROCERS, under the firm name of STANTON & CO., at No. 275 Wabash-av., with a branch at No. 191 West Madison-st.

GEORGE E. STANTON, LUCIUS C. PARDEE.

Having purchased the interest of my partners in the store No. 146 East Madison-st., I shall continue business there as heretofore.

CHARLES TATUM.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of C. H. WARNECKE & CO. is dissolved from this day, E. Kluge withdrawing. C. H. Warnecke is alone authorized to collect all outstanding debts, and will settle all liabilities.

C. H. WARNECKE. E. KLUGE.

The business will be continued at the old stand, 183, 184, and 186 West Erie-st.

CONRAD H. WARNECKE.

Chicago, June 19, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Emerson & Geddis is this day dissolved by mutual consent. William H. Emerson is alone authorized to collect the moneys due to said firm and to sign the firm name in liquidation thereof; and all bills of said firm to be paid by said Emerson.

WM. H. EMERSON, J. A. C. GEDDIS.

Chicago, Ill., June 19, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of C. & G. CAMPBELL, Brass Founders, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to and by said firm will be settled by ... Campbell, who will continue the business at the old stand, 116 and 118 South Desplaines-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

L. B. LENT'S METROPOLITAN MUSEUM, Monster Menagerie, Hippozoonomadon, Caravan, Equescurriculum, and Great New York Circus!



SOUTH SIDE—Corner of State and Twenty-second-sts., Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, June 23, 24, and 25. And on the WEST SIDE, corner of Madison and Elizabeth-sts., Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 26, 27, and 28. Doors open at 1 and 7; commence at 2 and 8. Admission to all the shows, 50c; Children under 9, 25c.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK of the Brilliant Young Artiste,

KATIE PUTNAM.

Monday and Tuesday Evenings, June 23 and 24, an entirely new dramatization of Mrs. Southworth's story, entitled

Capitola, or The Hidden House.

CAPITOLA..........KATIE PUTNAM

With Songs, Songs and Dances, &c. Friday Evening, June 27, Farewell Benefit of Katie Putnam. Matinee Saturday at 2 p. m.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Monday, June 23—Every evening and at the Matinees, THE GREAT TREAT, Robertson's favorite Society Comedy,

CASTE.

Mr. Belvil Ryan (especially engaged for his great character of) Eccles; Miss Susan Denin (especially engaged for the character of) The Marquis); Mr. George Giddens (in his original character), Sam Gerridge; Miss Sidney Cowell (in her original character), Polly Eccles; Mr. John W. Blaisdell as George D'Alroy; Miss Eliza O'Conner as Esther Eccles; Mr. J. W. Norris as Capt. Hawtree. Entire new scenery and gorgeous appointments.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.

Cool and Comfortable in the Hottest Weather.

The Best Ventilated Theatre in America. A Cool Draft from Every Side. Lighted by Chemical Process. No Blazing Gas to Heat the Atmosphere. No Fans Necessary.

THE CROWNING SUCCESS,

ZOLOE!

West Side patrons can secure seats at Giles Bros., at 234 West Madison-st. Every evening and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FIRST WEEK of the great Comedian

COOL BURGESS

And the laughable drama

JOE RUSSETT!

Second week of Miss MINNIE LODER, Miss ANNIE YEAMENS and LITTLE JENNIE YEAMENS. An entire change of bill. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Extra Matinee July 4.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Monday, June 23. LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK.

CAL WAGNER'S MINSTRELS.

J. H. HAVERLY..........Manager. Box Office open

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, June 25.
ALABAMA..........Wednesday, July 9.
PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, July 23.
GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 6.

Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.

SAMPLE & HARGIS, Agents, Cor. of Canal and West Madison-sts., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $28. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF, BRISTOL, LONDON, And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE..........May 28
GLAMORGAN..........June 18

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$80 currency
Second Cabin..........55 currency
Steerage..........30 currency
Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Steam Between New York, Boston, and Liverpool.

FROM NEW YORK.

Batavia..........June 21 | Java..........July 2
Russia..........June 25 | Parthia..........July 5
Calabria..........June 28 | Cuba..........July 9

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100 and $130, Gold. Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Steerage Passage, $30 currency. Passengers and freight booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent. N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.

CUNARD LINE—NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the Outward Passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 lat., or nothing to the north of 43.

On the Homeward Passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 lat., or nothing to the north of 42.

ALLAN LINE

MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.

22 FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS,

Sailing TRI-WEEKLY to and from QUEBEC.

MAIL LINE for LIVERPOOL as follows:

Moravian..........June 28 | Polynesian..........July 19
Sarmatian..........July 5 | Scandinavian..........July 26
Circassian..........July 12 | Prussian..........Aug. 2

Also fortnightly to and from Baltimore.

For passage, freight, or any information, apply to ALLAN & CO., Agents, 72 & 74 LaSalle-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

Cabin Passage $80, $90, and $100 Currency.

Excursion Tickets at favorable rates. Intending passengers should make early application for berths.

STEERAGE, $29.00 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.00 currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, Gen'l Western Agent, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

SUMMER RESORT.

"ISLES OF SHOALS."

THE OCEANIC, STAR ISLAND.

This new and elegant Hotel will open July 1, 1873, with ample accommodations for five hundred guests.

The location, scenery, climate, and facilities for boating, bathing, and fishing are unsurpassed. A first-class physician will be connected with the house.

TERMS:

Transient Board, $3.50 to $4.00 per day.
Weekly Board, $3.00 to $3.50 per day.
Monthly Board, $2.50 to $3.00 per day.

Communications, until June 25, may be addressed to F. W. HILTON, Box 518, Boston, Mass.; after that date to Star Island, Isles of Shoals, N. H.

FRANK W. HILTON, Manager.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. | Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:15 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†‡9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:25 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 5:30 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 8:20 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 4:45 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 7:20 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Effingham Passenger	* 4:00 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
Kankakee Passenger	*11:10 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 8:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*10:00 a. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	*12:25 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:20 p. m.	* 1:35 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:25 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:15 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	‡11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
St. Paul Express	*10:15 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	* 7:30 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*10:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†§9:00 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Elgin Accommodation	5:00 p. m.	9:20 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	6:15 a. m.	10:31 a. m.
River Park Accommodation	3:20 p. m.	7:21 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 95 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:20 a. m.	§ 8:45 p. m.
Arrive at Lafayette	* 2:35 p. m.	§ 1:50 a. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 5:55 p. m.	§ 4:45 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	*10:30 p. m.	§ 9:30 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 8:25 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 464 State-st., Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.

CONSULTATION FREE. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st.

DR. BIGELOW is a regularly bred physician. His reputation is best known here in our midst. He wants no distant references, but is well spoken of by every one entrusting themselves to his care. While the world endures this class of physicians are required, and if any one needs such service, it is of the utmost importance to engage only a man whose experience is equal to his offer of medical aid, and without prejudice, or any interest in saying other than the truth, we recommend most cordially and emphatically such to visit DR. BIGELOW, at his Central Rooms, 464 State-st., Chicago.

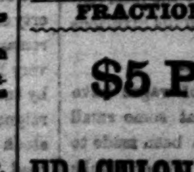
NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean, 360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Green Book sent for 50 cents. Illustrated with numerous fine engravings.

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41 West Washington-st., Chicago, the longest engaged and most successful Specialist in the treatment of all private, chronic, and nervous diseases. Send two stamps for Medical Treatise. Full information. Consultation free. Correspondence confidential. Separate rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Board, attendance, etc.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday..........$2.50
Tri-Weekly........ 6.00 | Weekly........... 2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Spectacular opera, "Zoloo."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Caste."

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Katie Putnam Troupe. "Capitola."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Theatre Comique Combination.

AMPHITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Cal Wagner's Minstrels.

LENT'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE—State street, corner Twenty-second.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S INSECT POWDER WILL NOT HARM A baby, but they are death to fleas, cockroaches, and bugs.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

FOR FRECKLES AND MOTH PATCHES, ASK your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. For Pimples on the Face, Blackheads, and Fleshworms, use Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy—the Great Skin Medicine. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond-st., New York.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED—SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic, Schenck's Mandrake Pills, are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption.
Frequently medicines that stop a cough will occasion the death of the patient. They lock up the liver, stop the circulation of the blood, hemorrhage follows, and, in fact, they clog the action of the very organs that caused the cough.
Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are the causes of two-thirds of the cases of Consumption. Many persons complain of a dull pain in the side, constipation, coated tongue, pain in the shoulder-blade, feelings of drowsiness and restlessness, the food lying heavily on the stomach, accompanied with acidity and belching up of wind.
These symptoms usually originate from a disordered condition of the stomach or a torpid liver.
Persons so affected, if they take one or two heavy colds, and if the cough in these cases be suddenly checked, will find the stomach and liver clogged, remaining torpid and inactive, and almost before they are aware the lungs are a mass of sores and ulcerated, the result of which is death.
SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP is an expectorant which does not contain opium or anything calculated to check a cough suddenly.
SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC dissolves the food, mixes with the gastric juices of the stomach, aids digestion, and creates a ravenous appetite.
When the bowels are costive, skin sallow, or the symptoms otherwise of a bilious tendency, SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS are required.
These medicines are prepared only by
J. H. SCHENCK & SON.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, June 23, 1873.

The illness of Emperor William is said to be so serious as to threaten his withdrawal from the throne, in which case the Crown Prince will be made Regent.

By a noiseless crisis the Spanish Ministry formed last week was dissolved yesterday. President Margall is looking about for a new Cabinet for the coming week.

A Papal Allocution is to be pronounced to-day in the Vatican, and it is believed in Rome that it will prove to be an excommunication of Victor Emanuel, whose part in the passage of the Religious Corporations bill has earned him the wrath of the Holy Father.

Forest fires are raging fiercely in Northern Michigan, and fears are expressed that the terrible experiences of October, 1871, may be repeated. Fires are also burning in the woods in Central Pennsylvania and Northern New York, and already many thousand acres of valuable timber have been destroyed.

Senator Mitchell, or Senator Hipple, of Oregon, has been sorely beset on account of his earlier domestic troubles and his change of name with a change of climate. Many people will be inclined to think, however, that all his other tribulations are insignificant as compared to the fact that Senator Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, has come out and openly indorsed him.

The American Department of the Vienna Exposition is again without a head. Chief Commissioner Schultz, from whom so much was expected, has suddenly resigned, for some unexplained reason. Minister Jay recommends the appointment in his place of Mr. H. Garrettson, of Cleveland, Ohio, one of the Commissioners who was removed at the same time with Van Buren and reappointed by Mr. Schultz.

Sir Samuel Baker, of whose safety assurance was given about a month ago, has been heard from by a letter written in February and received at Khartoun, in Egypt, April 30. He reports himself and his noble wife to be in excellent health; the 1,500 soldiers put under his command by the Khedive have been reinforced by several hundred others, and he will push on immediately to the Albert Nyanza.

Mexico has not been as successful as Prussia in repressing the disturbances that would naturally follow the expulsion of the Jesuits. In Orizaba the Protestant Bishop has been compelled to flee for his life from the infuriated Catholics, in another town a riot has occurred, and throughout the country the Protestant clergy are in a condition so precarious that the present Ministry is summoned by the press to take measures for their protection or to retire in favor of one that will do so.

Fourteen women were put under indictment in Rochester at the same time with Susan B. Anthony for illegal voting, but any of them who have been looking forward with pleased anticipation to immolation in the courts in the cause of woman's rights are doomed to disappointment. The Government, apparently content with having settled the principle involved, by the conviction of their leader, has declined to prosecute them, and they have been ingloriously set free.

Stokes' little plan of celebrating his victory over the Supreme Court by getting bail for the summer and going to Europe to have "a bully time," has been vetoed by his counsel. They foresee better than their indiscreet client what the effect of such junketting by a man under indictment for murder, with the gallows, possibly, before him would have on public opinion. The new trial does not come on till October, and the intervening months Stokes must spend in his luxurious cell in the Tombs.

The price of coal and the rate of wages have risen so greatly in England that some small shipments of American iron have been made to Staffordshire, and the London *Times* thinks that more of it will be imported. It has been reserved for the Indianapolis *Journal* to discover that but for the Morrill tariff we should have had no iron to export. The various iron mountains in the United States, to say nothing of the numerous and prosperous furnaces existing in this country prior to the year 1861, would have been swallowed by an earthquake, or consumed by the oxygen of the atmosphere, but for the tariff. Well, since we have saved our iron, and commenced exporting it to England, we suppose the Indianapolis *Journal* will now agree to have the tariff repealed. Or is it still deemed necessary to keep it up, to protect that struggling hundred-year-old infant?

New York State, it seems, is actually without a Senate, or a Constitutional provision for one. The way it happened was this: When the work of the Constitutional Commission was submitted to the New York Legislature the latter body remodeled it for the purpose of eliminating some of its most salutary provisions. After having cut it up and amended it, the Legislature proceeded to renumber the sections, and did the job so bunglingly as to make the new section relative to the Assembly the substitute for the present section relative to the Senate, thus taking the latter body out of the Constitution altogether. How the people will proceed constitutionally to restore the Senate, when there is no provision for a Senate in the Constitution, has not yet been pointed out. The incident furnishes another illustration of the folly of regarding legislative bodies as infallible.

Gen. O. O. Howard's administration of the Howard University has given rise to charges against him of corruption not less serious than his alleged pecuniary irregularities in the Freedman's Bureau, which the Secretary of War has just ordered to be investigated. One of his fellow-Trustees in the management of the University asserts, in a letter to a Washington paper, that Gen. Howard mortgaged its property for $100,000 which he divided between himself and the other Trustees for their personal use. Last year, he says, the General ran the University $40,000 in debt, reporting the while that it paid its own way. To crown all, he is charged with having perpetrated a back salary steal, and to have taken $12,000 back-pay for services rendered the University during the last three or four years, while he has been absent in Arizona or attending to the business of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* announces that after the 1st of July it will discontinue all exchanges and remit the money for a year's subscription for all newspapers which it desires to receive. The New York *Sun* announced a similar policy some time since. The Kokomo (Ind.) *Tribune*, a weekly paper, says that, after the 1st of July it will send itself to all papers (and to none others) that it considers valuable. If other papers do not consider the Kokomo *Tribune* valuable, they can stop sending themselves to it, and no questions asked. It is quite evident that the new Postal law will have the effect to wholly break up the newspaper exchange system—ultimately, if not immediately—and put it upon the basis of a purely business transaction, each newspaper paying for such other newspapers as it may desire to have. This will be a large saving in the aggregate. The amount of white paper that is spoiled and tossed through the mails of the United States every year on grounds of politeness is perfectly enormous.

The Chicago produce markets were steadier on Saturday, with moderate trading. Mess pork was more active, and 5@10c per brl lower, closing at $14.85@14.90 cash, and $14.90@14.95 seller July. Lard was dull and a shade easier, at $3.25@3.30 per 100 lbs cash, or seller July. Meats were dull and easier on middles, at 6⅝@6⅞c for shoulders, 8⅛@8⅜c for short ribs, 8¼@8⅝c for short clear, and 9⅛@11½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and steady at 89c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and ½c lower at 7c for corn to Buffalo. Flour was dull and rather weak. Wheat was quiet, and 1¼@1½c lower, closing at $1.19¾ cash, and $1.15⅝ seller July. Corn was active and prime, closing at 30c cash, and 32⅝c seller July. Oats were active and 4c higher, closing strong at 26c cash, and 27½c seller July. Rye was dull and easier at 60c. Barley was quiet and unchanged at 50@53c for poor to good No. 2. The hay trade was active at 20c advance on Friday's prices, sales making at an extreme range of $4.40@4.90. There was a quiet feeling in the cattle and sheep markets, and values were unchanged.

A meeting of some sort was held in New York a few days since to memorialize Congress to build a double-track freight railway between New York and Chicago. The question was mooted whether it would not be best to favor the granting of a charter by Congress for such a road, to be built by private capital and operated on the same terms as the proposed Government road, it being understood that a company was prepared to undertake the work. For certain reasons it was voted that it would be better for the Government to make the necessary appropriation and build the road, and then have it operated by private transportation companies. In point of logical force, and financial and political wisdom, this was a slight improvement on the arguments advanced recently by a would-be steamship company in San Francisco. They wanted a subsidy from Congress to run a line of steamships between California and Australia, because, if they did not get it, a nasty English company would put on such a line for nothing! It appears that a private company are willing to build the proposed road if they can get the privilege to do so; *argal*, Congress should vote one hundred millions of dollars for the purpose forthwith.

The great question of the day—that of railroad monopoly—is beginning to loom up in the South as well as the West. This is specially the case in Mississippi, the people and press of which State are already beginning to protest against a regularly organized system of oppression and corruption upon the part of the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad Company. In his message of 1870, Gov. Alcorn pronounced this Corporation to be a defaulter, and declared that it had broken faith with the State in every instance. To save the State from harm and to punish the corporation, he recommended the Legislature to pass a law enforcing the forfeiture of the charter and the seizure of the property of the Company. Instead of this, by some remarkable trick of political prestidigitation, this very Legislature passed a bill which was signed by the identical Governor who had publicly arraigned the corporation, transferring to it "all the stock owned by the State in any and every railroad company, whose road is in whole or in part within this State." It has also succeeded in procuring the passage of a law authorizing its consolidation with the Mississippi Central Road, which vastly enlarges its privileges and gives it an almost unlimited monopoly for its own aggrandizement. By its successful lobbying it has also had a law passed throwing on the State the loss of the interest on certain school funds which it has absorbed. It has not completed any of the extensions or improvements which it promised to do, and in every instance where venality could be made available it has succeeded in its undertakings. It is at present riding rough-shod over the people; but the people are gradually reaching a pitch of indignation which promises to inaugurate speedy and effective measures for the correction of this great evil. Everywhere the railroad question seems to be coming to the surface as the all-important question of the day. In the South, however, railroad monopoly is more keenly felt, as the States have been already nearly impoverished by the carpet-bag thieves and other political scoundrels.

A LIFE FOR A LIE.

The Archer avenue fracas between John Gardner and W. H. Sidebotham, which resulted in the death of the latter, was one of a class, and it is only distinguished from its kind by its fatal result. Both men are represented as having been reputable and peaceful persons. One was a shopkeeper, the other a sign-hanger. Their relations had been pleasant enough. Gardner went into Sidebotham's hardware store Thursday evening last to make a purchase, and while there left, or thought he left, a carpenters' rule on the counter. He subsequently returned to get it. Sidebotham was not in the store, and his clerk permitted Gardner to carry away a rule which he claimed as his property. When Sidebotham returned, and was told of the circumstance, he said that the rule which had been taken away did not belong to Gardner, and sent his clerk after it. Gardner returned himself, and there ensued a wordy altercation about the ownership of the rule, probably characterized by the rough manner and language usual in personal disputes among the class of people to which both men belonged. At last, Gardner called Sidebotham "a damned liar," and started to go out of the store. Sidebotham, with an impulse that has come to be regarded as proper and manly when a man is called a liar, gave a child he was holding to his wife, started after Gardner, and struck him. A fisticuff fight followed, in which, according to the present evidence, no weapons were used. Gardner was the more powerful man of the two, and the fight was of short duration. Sidebotham was worsted. At first the results seemed not to be serious on either side; Gardner went away, and Sidebotham remained at his business to the usual hour, then shut up his store, and went to bed. It was then that he began to complain of his head, which was afterwards found to be fractured. The wound produced death, and the Coroner's jury found that it was inflicted by a blow from Gardner's fist.

If Sidebotham had not died, the row would never have been heard of outside of the immediate neighborhood, in which it would have been regarded as the most natural thing in the world, under the circumstances, and forgotten in a few hours. The very customary and usual character of the fight is attested by the evidence of the policeman, who says that he passed by shortly after the knock-down, heard that "there was only a little fuss, and therefore paid no more attention to them." It was one of, perhaps, twenty fights in Chicago on the same day, and of a score that occur every day in the year. That it resulted fatally in this case, as similar difficulties result every now and then, makes it a pertinent inquiry whether the *quasi* code of this country, which requires that a man shall fight with his fists whenever he is called a liar, is not as much a relic of barbarism as the code which in some places requires that he shall fight with knife or pistol. The only real difference between them is that the latter is more apt to result fatally. Both are founded upon the absurd notion that a man's honor or veracity may be vindicated by superior skill in the use of a weapon, or by the greater physical strength than can be brought to bear in a fisticuff. There seemed to be no danger of a fight between Sidebotham and Gardner until the latter called the former "a damned liar." Then Sidebotham immediately gave his child to its mother, and followed Gardner out of the store to strike him, as if it were the first duty to himself and family. He met his death in doing so.

The practice of fighting as soon as the lie is passed is wholly the outgrowth of custom. In Arkansas the use of this epithet was formerly, if not now, followed by the whipping out of bowie-knives and the slashing open of bowels. In California it meant that the two parties to the dispute should fire at sight the next time they should meet. In Virginia it brought the parties face to face at measured distance with pistols in their hands. In Mississippi it called for shot-guns, and in Kentucky for rifles,—and so on. These practices have been largely abated by civilization. But in the North the epithet of liar is, as a rule, followed by a blow, and nine men out of ten will declare even now that they are obliged to strike when they are called liars? Is a man's reputation for veracity improved by "putting a head" on anybody who dares to call it into question? Does a fight make him any more truthful, or any the less a liar? Is his wounded honor cured by entering into a personal conflict, in which he is likely to have his face pummeled and his eyes blacked, or to be killed, as Sidebotham was? It may be urged that there is an irresistible impulse to hit somebody when you are called "a damned liar." That impulse is either the result of a barbarous custom which tries to stigmatize as a coward the man who does not rush into a fight when epithets are hurled at him by somebody whom, perhaps, no one would believe; or else it is the same brutal impulse which the dog has who shows his teeth whenever another cur trespasses on what he presumes to be his domain. In either case it is utterly unjustifiable, because it may be controlled. The rough-and-tumble fight is a peculiarly Anglo-Saxon amusement, and certain epithets are established, differing in different communities, which pass, by common consent, for sufficient provocation to indulge in it. It is, nevertheless, ruffianism, in which there is not the slightest vindication of honor, truth, justice, or decency. The sooner this fact is recognized among Americans, the more decent and orderly our large and crowded communities will become.

The Police Magistrates have a duty in this regard which they make a practice of disregarding. In most cases "a little fuss," of the kind that Sidebottom and Gardner had, is passed over without any arrest, as Officer Michael Kirch passed over this particular altercation. But, when arrests are made, they are quickly disposed of by the Justices as common cases of "disorderly," and are dismissed with a $5 fine. Thus practice of the Police Courts should be superseded by punishing the guilty parties to a fight by imprisonment in the Bridewell. Such a course would soon teach the pugnacious fools to restrain their ruffianism. The present case is not the only one in which death has been the result of just such an altercation. Many a fight begun with fists has ended with knives or pistols. The danger is always present, and the only way of counteracting it is to make a fisticuff fight a serious affair in the eyes of the law. People must be taught that they can't indulge in this dangerous amusement without paying for it.

GERMAN IN TH. PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

We yesterday published a letter from Mr. Ernst Prussing, of the Board of Education, in answer to an article in this paper concerning the enforced study of German in the public schools. Mr. Prussing states the demand made by him and his colleagues in the Board of Education to be that the study of German in its compulsory features shall be placed on the same footing as arithmetic, reading, writing, geography and grammer, in all cases where a child has been allowed to begin it. The studies in the public schools, beginning at instruction in the alphabet are arranged by grades numbered from 10 up to 1. As the children progress they are advanced from one grade to the other. Each grade has its allotted studies, adapted to the capacity and proficiency of the pupils. Under the graded system a child, however proficient in any number of his allotted studies, is retained in that grade until he has mastered them all sufficiently to entitle him to promotion. The German language is not one of the necessary studies. But the Board of Education has authorized any child desiring to do so, in certain grades, to receive lessons in German from teachers appointed for that purpose. This study, however, is optional, and, if the study of German interfere with the other studies, or if the instruction received be not considered an equivalent for the time taken for it, it is optional with the parents to discontinue it. The result is that many children begin the study, try it awhile, then abandon it. A committee of the Board of Education, consisting of Messrs. Hesing and Richberg, made a report on this subject some time ago, in which they lamented the unfruitful character of the German tuition in the schools. They say:

> We willingly concede that the German instruction as pursued at present in our public schools is not as effective as it ought to be; it does not bear those fruits that it ought to, if one considers the amount of time that is spent by the teacher. This, under the present system, cannot be otherwise, and it is for this reason that a change is absolutely necessary.

The remedy proposed is to place the study so that "it must not be encroached upon by other studies; it must not encroach upon them." The first thing they ask is to have a Superintendent of German Education; the next point is to confine the instruction to children in the fourth and higher grades; and, in these four upper grades, "the study of German must be made compulsory; that is, optionally compulsory, if we may use such a term,—that is, if once begun, it cannot be stopped, it must be put on an equal footing with all other studies. When the examinations for promotions from grade to grade are held, the pupils must pass an examination in German also,—this examination to be conducted by the Superintendent of German, and any failure in this department will be considered sufficient ground for not advancing the pupil into a higher grade." This compulsory study of German is to continue during the last four years of attendance in the District Schools, and two years after entrance into the High School.

The children who are in these four upper grades of the school have, as regular studies, arithmetic up to algebra, history, geography, writing, grammar, music, drawing, and perhaps others; if any one of them, male or female, with the consent of the parents, offers to take German in the list of studies, Messrs. Hesing, Richberg, and Prussing propose that it shall not be lawful for him or her thereafter to drop it for any cause; that, once begun, the child must continue the study of German for four years, or leave the school; that if at any semi-annual examination for promotion a child in the fourth grade should show a proficiency in all the English studies justifying a promotion, he or she shall not be promoted, but must remain in that grade, unless he or she can exhibit a corresponding proficiency in German. In other words, any child whose parents thoughtlessly or otherwise permit him to study German at all, and find afterward that the child is not able to go on with it, or that it interferes with his English studies, is required to leave school. Once begun, the German is made as obligatory as arithmetic, grammar, history, or geography, and must be studied *nolens volens*. This, we insist, is a perversion of the common school system from its legitimate purpose, which is to give the children an opportunity to acquire a free education in the English language, fitting them for the ordinary business of life. The study of German, as well as of Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish, belongs to a higher grade of education than was ever contemplated in the common school system of this State, and we think the majority of the Board of Education, to whom Mr. Prussing alludes, showed a proper appreciation of their duty to the public by voting this proposition down. The City of Chicago has, with great liberality, established a free High School, in which all the children passing through the public schools may, if they desire it, obtain a higher education, including a four years' study of the German, French, Greek, and Latin languages, or such of them as they may choose. This, which is no part of the common school system, but an addition thereto provided by the City of Chicago, is offering as great facilities as the Board of Education can now extend, particularly when there are probably 20,000 children of school age who cannot get instruction in the public schools in any language for the want of room.

Mr. Prussing goes further, and claims this compulsory education in German as a matter of right. He says:

> Well, sir, it is just for this reason, so forcibly by you advanced, that we want the German language well taught in our schools to those whose *own* language it is, and who largely pay for the support of the public schools. If there existed, on this continent, an American language, as, after many centuries, the case may be, this question would not come up. But the English language is not more *universal* than the German or any other, although it is the *prevailing* language, and therefore takes the first rank in educational branches. Nevertheless, that state of affairs is subject to changes; in some localities the German population exceeds the English; in others, the French are prevailing; in others, the Scandinavians. What, then, should be our rule? It seems to me an easy matter to decide, if we will adhere to your views as above expressed, and not do injustice to others. All parents will be satisfied that their children acquire a good knowledge of the English, because that is generally the prevailing language; and that they, besides, learn their own language.

The adult Germans residing in Chicago are above the school age; the children of these Germans are Americans, to grow up as Americans, having no other home or country. The English language is the language of this country; it is the National language; it is the legal language; it is the only language recognized in the administration of the government; in some States a knowledge of it is essential to the right of suffrage. It is the language of these children, and, when the State undertakes to teach children, its duty begins and ends when it educates them in the language of their own country. If this is not now the country of these children, to what country do they belong, and to what do they owe allegiance? Mr. Prussing is equally at fault when he says:

> Or will you say, that the German emigrant and his family must break off all connections with his relations in the Old Country as soon as they become citizens of the United States; that his children, born here, are not entitled to learn in our schools the language that is spoken by their uncles, grand-parents, and cousins; but that the Englishman alone has a right to ask such consideration?

The obligations of the United States to those who seek homes in this country do not extend to the education of their descendants in foreign languages, to enable those descendants to maintain correspondence with their cousins to the fourth degree who may only be able to read German, French, Italian, Norwegian, Swedish, Dutch, Bohemian, or Hungarian. The policy of the United States is to Americanize the incoming population, and make them one homogeneous people, speaking, reading, and thinking in the national language, and, while in no wise repressing the instinctive feeling of affection for the land of their forefathers, bringing them at least in the second generation to a condition of mind where their strongest boast will be, "I am an American citizen." We have no desire to place any obstacle in the way of any person learning German; on the contrary, we have frequently, and do now, advise that every person who can do so should acquire a thorough knowledge of that tongue; but we object, as we are certain the whole country will object, to its being incorporated into the instruction of the public schools, except as a voluntary study to be followed or not,—to be taken up and dropped,—and without any reference to the right of the children to instruction in their own tongue.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE.

In discussing the effect of the present tariff upon agriculture, values and products of the whole country in 1860 and 1870 have been compared, without allowance for the effect of war upon the Southern States. The reasons which justify this comparison may not at first thought occur to all readers.

It is very clear, the demand from abroad for agricultural products having not relatively decreased since 1860, that, if the people of this country continue to consume as much *per capita* of agricultural products as they did before the war, the aggregate production must increase as fast as the population, and failure in any State to increase in that ratio the production of any crop must cause production of that or some equivalent crop in other States to increase in a still greater ratio. Otherwise, the supply must fall below the demand, the price must rise, and if, under this stimulus, the deficiency in one quarter cannot be compensated by increase in some other quarter, the permanent increase of price must afford to the farmer as large a return for the small as for the large crop. Thus, diminished crops of cotton and tobacco pay as much to the grower, and to the country in value of exports, as the larger crops of 1860. But if no boundary of climate or soil limits production, deficiency in one quarter must inevitably produce increase in some other,—demand for consumption and export growing with population. Hence, comparison of products of former free States separately would be essentially unjust, and, for fair argument, worthless. If they have increased the production of any article, it may be the result, not of any general prosperity, not of an increased ability of the people to consume, but solely of failure in the production of the same article in former slave States. This has been the case in the production of corn, which has decreased 118,000,000 bushels in the former slave States, and increased only 41,000,000 bushels in the free States, so that the entire supply for consumption and exportation is still 77,000,000 below the supply in 1860. As the price has not advanced, though population has increased, it is plain that the consumption has in some way been greatly retarded. Yet a separate examination of the production of free States would have given the false impression that demand for consumption and production had both increased, though even there not as fast as population. With all the facts before us, we find that the increase at the North has not sufficee to supply a reduced consumption at the South, and that even in the Northern States the consumption of this crop *per capita* must have decreased. This illustration clearly proves the worthlessness of any comparison of products in Northern States alone, as evidence of the effects of the tariff upon agriculture.

Yet another reason is found in the great migration, during and after the war, from the Southern States. Many thousand of white Unionists, many more of the colored people, left the South while the war was in progress, and have since added the products of their labor to those of other States. After the war, in some quarters a great migration of Union men took place, and in others a great migration of participants in rebellion; States controlled by the unreconstructed element lost largely of Union men, white and black; States controlled by military authority or colored voters lost largely of participants in rebellion. California, Oregon, Kansas, and Nebraska, with other States, gained the industry of hosts of Southerners, who, now that slavery was no longer possible, chose to link their fortunes with the enterprise and more rapid progress of States settled by free labor. The industry of these migrated workers, white and black, Union and Rebel, goes to swell the production of the former free States considered separately, and yet may add no more to the national wealth than it did before their migration. To compare productions or values of Northern States alone would be to include all this increase of production as a result of a system of taxation which had nothing to do with the migration.

One other reason remains. Neither the waste of war nor the change in the system of labor has prevented marvelous increase of production and of value of farms in some of the States most exposed to injury from these causes. If like increase has not followed in all the Southern States, the fact must be traced either to political disorders, to a curtailment of the aggregate demand, or to an increase in the cost of production. Missouri, for example, was ravaged for years by contending armies, yet its value of farms has increased from $230,000,000 to $392,000,000; its value of farm implements from eight to fifteen millions; its value of slaughtered animals from nine to twenty-three millions; its product of wheat from four to fourteen millions. Not only have all the losses caused by war or the change in the system of labor been recovered, but the increase in value and production has been greater than most of the States not subjected to such losses can boast. If a similar revival of industry has not followed peace in all the Southern States, the cause cannot be those losses in which Missouri fully shared. Indeed, war does not deprive land of fertility; on the contrary, the farmer returning from the field finds his land only the more fertile for its years of rest. If buildings, stock, and implements have been destroyed, industry will restore them, and place the farm in condition to produce more than ever. Hence it is that the effects of war have been slight in States most subjected to its ravages, while agriculture has suffered incomparably more in States scarcely reached by any hostile force.

It is true, political causes, and especially the work of those who have intrenched themselves in the power to rob Southern States by fostering ill-feeling between whites and blacks, have done more than all national taxation to retard industry in certain of those States. But, if agriculture elsewhere has been prosperous, if the ability of the people to consume its products has not decreased, why has not any deficiency of production thus occasioned been compensated by greater increase elsewhere? The negroes being free, and having little conception of economy, consume far more of food, even if they produce less, than they did when slaves. The deficiency of the South in agricultural products, other than her great staples, has increased; the demand for corn and wheat from the North is greater than it was before the war. Why has not that demand been met by such increase at production at the North as to cause the aggregate production to keep pace with population? If, with this greatly-increased demand to supply Southern deficiencies, and with thousands of migrating farmers and laborers from the South competing for the possession of land well located, the value of Northern farms has not so increased as to compensate for loss at the South, must it not be for the reason that the aggregate consumption has been checked, and the cost of transportation and the cost of production increased?

Yet the Northern States, separately considered, have gained only 9 per cent in product of corn and 4 per cent in tobacco, and have lost 22 per cent in rye, 44 per cent in buckwheat, and largely in cheese. Meanwhile, the increase in other crops has been great, and yet not as great as it was during the preceding decade. If we take the crop of wheat for 1869 alone, it is true, we find an increase in Northern States of 93 per cent, but this was an extraordinary crop, 33,000,000 bushels larger than that of 1870 or that of 1871. The latter shows an increase since 1859 of 63,784,098 bushels in all formerly non-slaveholding States and Territories, or 51 per cent against 70 per cent in the decade ending in 1859—and of this increase the greater part is due to the deficiency at the South and the migration of labor. So the crop of oats was 26,000,000 larger in 1869 than in 1871, and shows an increase of 67 per cent during the decade in the product of Northern States. The large crop of hay in 1869 was 48 per cent greater than that of 1859 in Northern States, but the crop of 1871, 5,000,000 tons smaller, in the Northern States exceeded that of 1859 only 3,255,131 tons, or 19 per cent,—the increase in the preceding decade having been 38 per cent.

These illustrations show that the separate comparison of Northern crops, all consideration of increased deficiency at the South and increased industry at the North, resulting from migration, being omitted, would deceive the inquirer, and, second, that the comparison of crops for particular years is an unreliable test of the general prosperity of agriculture. Some estimate of the effect of migration may be formed by taking the increase of population, which has been only 11⅜ per cent in the Southern and 28½ per cent in the Northern, or formerly non-slaveholding, States. Simply to keep pace with their own growth in population, the Northern States in agriculture should have increased 28½ per cent, therefore, without allowance for the supply of deficiency at the South. Now, the number of acres in farms at the North has increased only 34,134,937, or 21 per cent—less than the increase of population. The average value of all land in Northern farms (reduced to gold) was $23 per acre in 1860, and $25 in 1870. There has been, therefore, even in the Northern States separately considered, no such increase in acreage or value of farms, compared with the increase in population, as to meet the greatly-increased demand arising from deficiency in Southern production.

Yet, in the decade preceding, the increase in the number of acres in Northern farms had been 43 per cent—much larger than the increase of population. The increase in value of farms had been over 100 per cent, three times as great as the increase of population. But one conclusion is possible—that the retarded progress of agriculture during the last decade has been due, not to causes peculiar to the South, but to a system of taxation which increases the cost of production and diminishes the ability of the people to consume agricultural products, and, at the same time, by promise of extravagant gains not generally or permanently realized, seduces labor and capital into other employments.

Prof. Wise, whose proposition to cross the ocean in a balloon has been already discussed in THE TRIBUNE, in a recent interview with a reporter, gave the details of the manner in which he proposes to make his voyage. Prof. Wise says that the balloon will be globular in shape, about 100 feet in diameter, and capable of taking 10,000 pounds of disposable ballast. He will also have a large wicker-work car, with a roof for protection from the weather. He says: "This car will be two stories in height. We shall live on the upper floor and in the lower one shall store our provisions. Underneath the car will be an open gallery for taking observations of the sun. Below this gallery the life-boat will be suspended, which will be of metal and decked over." In another place, Prof. Wise says: "From former experience on the lakes I judge that I can tell the direction which the balloon is traveling by the foam on the water. I can always see the water, except at such times as clouds intervene. I can find out the direction of the currents below me without coming down to seek them, by suspending a light line of two miles in length from the balloon, having on it, at regular distances, indices which will register the direction of the wind. Should the balloon encounter the 'brave west winds' on the ocean, with the aid of a drag line we could go right along without the loss of gas or ballast." The most needful feature in the preparations of the Professor, however, does not seem to be forthcoming, namely, the funds. No one seems to have confidence enough in the undertaking to take any stock in it, so that, in all probability, the Professor's experiences in the upper air will be confined to building castles there.

THE FARMERS' RITUAL.

The *Christian Cynosure*, which seems to be published for the sake of making war upon secret societies, and which for some time past has lost its sleep and appetite over the secret character of the Granges, is now happy in having discovered their Ritual, which it publishes in full. That our readers may have an idea of the terrible character of these pastoral mysteries, we present the substance of the Ritual. The first degree is that of the Laborer, who, after being led round the hall three times, makes oath that he will never reveal the secrets of the Order, and that he will conform to, and abide by, the constitution and rules of the subordinate Grange to which he belongs, also to the State and National Grange; that he will never propose an improper person for membership; that he will render assistance to all his brethren, and that he will not knowingly wrong or defraud one of them. The penalty for a violation of his oath is expulsion from the Order. He then receives the passwords, signals, and degree sign, the latter bearing the following dangerous interpretation: "A good laborer places faith in God." In the female degree corresponding to the laborre, the Maid, the same obligations are imposed. The remaining degrees are those of the Cultivator and Shepherdess, the Harvester and Gleaner, and the Husbandman and Matron, in each of which degrees the candidates simply renew the pledges made in the previous degrees, and promise to be true and faithful Patrons of Husbandry. As the pledges which they take do not in any way conflict with moral, social, religious, or civil duties, it will be seen that the *Cynosure* has not shown itself to be a particularly bright star in making such a pother over a very small matter. In Masonry, the elevation of candidates from degree to degree is presumed to involve a corresponding increase in mystery. Symbols multiply and the skulls and cross-bones, and knives, and daggers, trowels and compasses, horse-collars and cocked hats, and other alarming properties of Masonry, pile up at a frightful rate, while the sportive goat, who is very demure at the outset, ambles and frisks in a perfectly ferocious manner when he carries a Knight Templar on his back. But here one degree is just like another, except in name. The Husbandman and Matron do not make any more promises than the Laborer and Maid. Their purposes are the same, they are bound by the same obligations, and punished with the same exasperating penalty. As their secrets are substantially developed in the new Declaration of Independence, to which the farmers have pledged their lives, fortunes, and sacred honors, and as they do not conflict with the farmer's moral, social, religious, or civil duties, it would be the part of wisdom for the *Cynosure* to stop its howling, and let these dreadful Husbandmen and Matrons go on their way, and see what will come of it.

Missouri has an interesting railroad suit on its hands which has been brought before Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court. By various acts of the Legislature, between 1851 and 1864, the State of Missouri issued its bonds for $8,500,000 for the benefit of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and there were other county and municipal subscriptions swelling the subsidy enormously. In the year 1868, the road had spent all this money, had a floating debt of over $1,000,000, and owed $500,000 interest on bonds which had been invested in Dresden,—a sum which it was unable to pay. Something had to be done. The Legislature was approached, and at last passed an act providing that the State should advertise and sell the road under the first mortgage it held, but providing, also—and here is where the trick came in—that the State lien should be discharged on the payment of $5,000,000 in cash. Of course, the money was paid, and the State thereby became the loser to the extent of $3,500,000, to say nothing of the losses through municipal subscriptions. It having come to the ears of the purchasers that the present State authorities purpose to contest the constitutionality of the law which thus swindled the State, these purchasers have applied for an injunction restraining the State from selling the road under a lien that was formally released. The statement is made that the railroad ring expended $193,648.60 on the Legislature to secure a release of a mortgage for $8,500,000 upon payment of $5,000,000, and the whole transaction looks like a huge swindle.

The forthcoming Inter-State Exposition, which takes place in this city in September next, is already beginning to attract universal attention throughout the country. The leading papers of all the large cities, with the exception of St. Louis, are aiding it with well-considered articles. At the East, especially, the conservative people, while they wonder that Chicago is not "dead broke," nevertheless express the utmost enthusiasm and admiration over the scheme of the Exposition. The staid old Providence *Journal*, in referring to the matter, says:

> Not celebrated for their piety, the Chicagoans, nevertheless, do whatever their hands find to do, with all their might, and they undertake things which the slower temperaments of the Eastern States would never dream of. . . . . Open to criticism as this exhibition may prove to be when contrasted with those of older countries and more deliberate adjustment, there is no doubt that it will prove profitable in more ways than one, and that it will show that there is in our Western country a life, a vigor, a diversity of business, and, above all, a promise for the future, which we too often and too greatly fail to appreciate. Anyhow, we hope and believe that Chicago will be all the richer, and the country all the wiser, for her grand "Inter-State Industrial Exhibition."

There is certainly the best of encouragement in the handsome manner in which the principal papers of the country treat the Exposition for our citizens to go ahead and make it a success, and to make it a success commensurate with the expectations of people in other cities. No time must be lost. The time is short. The work to be done is great. The labor must be correspondingly prompt, active, and energetic.

It has long been a matter of rumor that the ranks of strolling Italian musicians in our large cities are recruited by means of kidnapping, and that the children lead the lives of slaves. The New York *Times* has recently made an investigation which would seem to confirm this impression. It has gathered testimony to show that boys and girls are stolen from their homes by

Italy, where they are probably not enough cared for to instigate any very great search, and are then brought to New York, where they are sold to the highest bidder, with prices varying from $100 to $300 for boys and about $500 for girls. Of course, there is no title to the property, but the buyers succeed in virtually holding the children as slaves by reason of their ignorance of the language, their friendlessness, and the terrorism exercised over them. The Italian Consul of New York is called upon to take steps toward suppressing the traffic. It is to be hoped that he will do so, not merely for the purpose of releasing these children from virtual bondage, but in the interest of the public upon whom their execrable music is forced.

Obituary.

The death of Col. William Ross, of Pittsfield, Ill., should receive a more extended notice than the mere telegraphic mention in our columns two or three weeks ago. He was one of our oldest, as well as one of our best and most influential citizens. He died at Pittsfield, Pike County, on the 30th day of May, in the 81st year of his age. He was the pioneer and patriarch of Pike County, naming Pittsfield after his early home in Massachussetts. He served his country efficiently in the War of 1812, and again in the Black-Hawk War, with Mr. Lincoln, in 1832. Col. Ross was a life-long friend and supporter of Mr. Lincoln. He served his State in both branches of the Legislature, and was at one time, during the illness of the Lieutenant-Governor, elected Speaker of the Senate. The *Flag*, published at Pittsfield, gives the following just estimate of his character:

The Patriarch of Pike County is dead. A venerable and venerated man has passed from earth to Heaven. Col. William Ross, the sage, the patriot, and the Christian, has departed this life and has gone to the presence of his God. A great man has fallen, but not till his head was crowned with the honors of a well-spent life. He died surrounded by all that could contribute to make old age honorable and comfortable—its proper but not always its actual accompaniments—"honor, love, obedience, troops of friends." But all these were worthily and honorably his, for he had earned them. His work was fully done, and well done, and, like the ripe fruit of autumn, he was ready to fall. Death had no surprise for him; he was ready for the summons, and passed away as calmly as "sinks the babe to sleep."

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Des Moines *Register* pleads for an end of the war of factions within the Republican party (of 60,000 majority) in Iowa, now that the supremacy of the party, and, indeed, its very existence, is seriously threatened.

—It is noticeable that the movement begun in Allen County, O., does not look to or depend upon the "old stagers" for its success; and that Groesbeck, and Pugh, and Pendleton, and Ranney, and all the rest, are formidable no longer as representing a power to be consulted. The Cincinnati *Commercial* significantly remarks that "the bricks are loose."

—The Patrons of Husbandry have begun to organize in Massachusetts.

—It was hoped the President would, without much urging, appoint his old friend and army-comrade, Gen. Charles Devens, to be District Attorney in Massachusetts; but Ben said "George P. Sanger," and Sanger it was. Ben's colleagues in Congress were intimidated to the point of not daring to make any recommendation.

—The Indianapolis *Journal* (organ) takes up the refrain, than which there is no greater scandal, that our public men are corrupt because all society is corrupt, and says:

The country needs a powerful revival of good, old-fashioned honesty, that shall sweep away the infinite shams that pervade and corrupt every branch of business and every department of life.

To which all the people say "Amen," and they evidently propose to begin by expurgating all those who have scandalized our public morality.

—The Republicans of Black Hawk County, Ia., boldly declare "that there shall be no abridgment of the rights of the people to petition for a redress of grievances." That's all.

—The Lemars (Ia.) *Sentinel*, with the call for the Republican State Convention at the masthead, says:

Revolutions are not born in a night—they grow slowly—they are not the product of one wrong or one mind, but of accumulated wrongs and a vast community of minds. Their first mutterings are contemptible, as were the growlings of the farmers of the West three years ago; their next ridiculous, as the mutterings of Grangers of last year were; then they are serious, then alarming, as the onward sweep of the Great Movement is this year. The great monopolies which bought and sold Legislatures and Courts, and the Legislatures and Courts which in turn bought and sold the people, are not so merry at the mouthings of the rustic as they were. A half million farmers in league, each individual smarting under the hot, heavy blows, dealt from the hands of venal politicians, appealed to by orators of their own class,—rude, it is true, but terribly in earnest,—is no laughing matter for bond-holders, and place-holders, and office-holders, and ring-masters, and demagogues, and party wire-pullers, and the countless shams and shysters which constitute an orderly and well regulated society! No indeed. But what shall be done with it? It comes in such a questionable shape, and appears in such diverse aspects, that neither soldier's bayonet nor judicial ermine may wag. Capital shrinks before the enveloping shadow, and politicians look curiously at the cloud. Is it to be a shower or a deluge, a riot or a revolution? We shall see.

—Here is the way the people of the United States are divided in respect to their employments:

In agriculture	5,992,471
In professions and personal service	2,684,793
In trade and transportation	1,187,540
In manufactures and mechanical industries	2,707,421
	12,572,225

Out of this number, only 1,353,710 are engaged in any business that is protected by a high tariff. This shows how foolish and false is the cry that American industry is protected in that manner. On the contrary, nine out of every ten workmen are enormously taxed to benefit the tenth man. That is all there is of it.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

—There was another huge straw at Northfield yesterday. Another pic-nic with 3,000 rebellious farmers who resolved to have a party of their own. This is the third large pic-nic in Minnesota within a week and the aggregate attendance having been between 7,000 and 8,000. Does the Republican party think it policy to give the gage of battle to the Farmers' Rebellion by nominating a railroad man for Governor?—*St. Paul Dispatch*.

—The farmers of Wisconsin are about to engage in a movement which is fraught with momentous consequences. They should deliberate wisely and well, for they are engaging in no holiday repast. They have a serious work before them, and all of their declarations should be well considered and their positions be carefully taken. No man has been authorized to commit them as yet to any particular line of policy.—*Portage (Wis.) Register*.

—The farmers of Leavenworth and surrounding counties are actively preparing for the grandest gathering of the agricultural clans ever held in Kansas. . . . . We are persuaded that the Fourth of July this year will not be a good day for the plunderers of the people, and are assured that the occasion mentioned will not present many interesting features to chronic office-seekers.—*Leavenworth Times*.

—The fact is, the movement itself, in spite of men, and contrary to the expectation of its founders, is uniting all classes who are opposed to salary-grabbers, Credit Mobilier swindlers, monopolies, Custom House frauds, and political corruption of all kinds, "to act together regardless of all past political affiliations.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle*.

—And this movement, which is sweeping through Western States as never movement did before, will ere long reach New England and Maine. The same causes exist here and the same necessity will impel to action. A people's movement will come, and it will be irresistible. The elements exist. All that is needed is to set them in motion. A people's movement on a broad, liberal *honest* basis would make a terrible rattling among the dry bones, and strongly upset the calculations of those who now think the people will always continue to follow their lead as a flock of sheep follow the bell-wether.—*Portland (Me.) Argus*.

—Be it known unto you, O wise men of the East, that the "Illinois movement" is based upon the eternal principles of right, and needs no "better principles" upon which to reconstruct.—*Aurora (Ill.) Herald*.

—The men and journals that, in the light of the revelations of the last six months, can have the cheek to talk of *reforming* the rings and corruptions now constituting the management of the Republican party, ought, in consistency, to put forward Beelzebub as the savior of mankind.—*Muscatine (Iowa) Tribune*.

—Butler is a fine specimen of the audacious, impertinent, and vulgar ring politician, and he is but a specimen of a large class of public men by whom the country is now cursed. By trickery and bribery they have secured the control of politics, and, if Massachusetts succeeds in administering a stern rebuke to Butler, it will stimulate the masses everywhere to strike similar blows at such demagogues.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) State Journal*.

—I am a Republican of the strictest sect, and, radical as I have been, I now declare that it was absolutely humiliating to men of dignified sensibilities to see Delano (Secretary of the Interior), Boutwell, and Creswell (Postmaster General) going down last fall, first to North Carolina, and, after having carried that State by detail, folding their tents like the Arabs and silently stealing away to the State of Maine, and then flitting away to other States and working to carry elections for the Administration party. I hope to God the time will come when such a spectacle will no longer be witnessed on the American continent.—*William H. West, in the Ohio Constitutional Convention*.

—Zacharias Long, of Leighton, Carbon County, member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, was brutally assaulted last Saturday by one of his constituents, in the streets of the village above named. The altercation arose out of the salary question, the constituent holding that $2,500 is too much for a delegate's services.—*Allentown (Pa.) Chronicle*.

—Let us have no half-way work, gentlemen of the New Hampshire Legislature, about this Congressional salary-grab business.—*Nashua (N. H.) Telegraph*.

—Randall, of Pennsylvania, openly defends the back-pay steal as if the thief and pickpocket should defend his calling on the ground of inadequate pay in honest branches of industry.—*Concord (N. H.) Monitor*.

—There must be no artful dodging in this salary business. Every member and Senator must herd either with the sheep or with the goats; and we regret to say that the goats are about ten to one against the sheep. Is Senator Sherman a sheep or a goat? And how about Senator Morton?—*St. Louis Democrat*.

—Now let the press proceed to unmake a few of these vagabonds. It can be done, as the tools are plenty. We propose to try our hands on a few.—*Illinois State Register*.

—The country is promised not only a surprise, but a revolution, when the new railroad tariffs of Illinois go into effect on the 1st of July, and the roads begin business on a new basis. Their ostensible design is to "comply with the law," but there is little doubt that, instead of trying to make it popular, they will cause it to become as odious as circumstances will permit.—*Davenport (Iowa) Gazette*.

—If this is the open spirit of hostility with which the roads propose to meet the people, they will have hot times. To precipitate warfare is a policy to be exceedingly well considered. For though capital and corporations are strong, the people are stronger, and in open fight they will conquer or sink the country, and the railroads together.—*Indianapolis Sentinel*.

—The money kings are to punish Illinoisans for daring to vote as they see fit. If this is the style that is to obtain, we can assure our Eastern friends that the last thing Illinois farmers will be influenced by is a threat. Oh, no. They may be wrong, but threatening is "played out."—*Elgin (Ill.) Gazette*.

—The people made these corporations, and they can unmake them. If they will not yield to the power of the State, let their charters be forfeited and their tracks be declared public highways, open to every one who chooses to put rolling stock upon them.—*Keithsburg (Ill.) Kerana*.

—It is to be regretted that we can't have a national law which will reach all alike. Still it is evident that our Illinois roads are not doing their best to comply with the spirit of the law. What they do intend is to make the law odious by standing up for high rates under the pretence that they cannot afford any lower.—*Lincoln (Ill.) Herald*.

—Thus the failure of the Legislature to exercise the powers delegated by the Constitution to fix "reasonable maximum rates," leaves the people at the mercy of the railroads; in other words, the Legislature, by shirking the responsibility of fixing "reasonable" rates, has virtually licensed the railroads to further extortions. . . . . For our part we can see nothing in it but cowardice and incompetency, and a covert servility of the law-makers to the railroads against the people.—*Joliet (Ill.) Republican*.

—The biggest humbug, in these days, is getting to be the law and the courts. There has been some idea prevailing in the public mind that politics and politicians, and the American Congress, and several other things, enjoyed that pre-eminence, but they dwindle into nothingness beside the Judges and lawyers of the land.—*Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate*.

—The question arises whether a court should not exercise its common sense and say whether the question of fact as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner is really affected by the clerical blunders or lapses in an indictment, or by the adverse view of a lower court.—*Detroit (Mich.) Post*.

—One of the chief duties of government in the United States is to maintain a large class of lawyers, ready to become accomplices, after the fact, in all the crimes and frauds of the community, and this cannot be done without allowing them to plunder the thieves and murderers and their friends of their last dollar. When that praiseworthy end is reached, then there are no more new trials.—*San Francisco Alta*.

—In the Ohio Constitutional Convention, the other day, the question being on the appointment (not the election) of women to office, a member said a woman might be appointed on the Supreme Bench, whereupon Judge Hoadly, of Cincinnati, rejoined: "I sometimes think, when the Supreme Court decide my cases, the decisions would be better if an old woman had something to do with them."

—Some of the legal maxims we want obliterated "have become established by the consent of the enlightened world for centuries." Things that need reform are usually long-established; to object to reformation on that ground is to say there shall be none.—*Buffalo Express*.

DID HE SUICIDE?

Mr. Kellogg Gould, a compositor in The Tribune office, yesterday afternoon found an envelope, containing among other things a package of poison and several pieces of paper, upon one of which was written the following: "Farewell, a long farewell to earth and all its troubles. When this is read I shall be dead. John Breen." The envelope was found on the lake shore, at the foot of Adams street. One of the papers was a certificate to the effect that the bearer, John Breen, was a member of the Father Mathew Temperance Association of Toronto, and was a most exemplary member. Another was a certificate of good character from the Steward of the Toronto Club. They were both dated March 21, 1873. It is probable that the person who wrote the above note has committed suicide by taking poison. The package of poison found in the envelope was sugar of lead, and had evidently been broken. It bore the label of Louis Strehl, druggist, corner of West Madison and Clinton streets. Whether he afterwards jumped into the lake, or hid himself in some secluded place to die, is of course only a matter of conjecture. From a diligent inquiry in the vicinity, it was found that no man had been seen to disappear in the lake. On the other hand, it may be that the unhappy person is still living, not having been able to carry out the intention implied in the letter, because of the loss of the poison.

EVANSTON.

The Northwestern University at Evanston will hold its commencement exercises this week, the Rev. C. H. Fowler having preached the Baccalaureate sermon yesterday. The remainder of the programme is as follows: Monday—7:45 p. m., contest for the Blanchard prize at the Methodist Church; Tuesday—Examinations in the Garrett Biblical Institute; meeting of Trustees, University, 9 a. m.; anniversary of the Ladies' College, 7:35 p. m. Wednesday—Meeting of Trustees and visitors of the Garrett Biblical Institute, 8 a. m; sermon before the Institute by the Rev. T. M. Eddy, 10 a. m; anniversary of the Institute, 2 p. m.; students give feast, Heck Hall, 7:30 p. m.; meeting of Association of graduates, 7:45 p. m. Thursday—Inauguration of the Rev. C. H. Fowler, D. D., as President of the University, 10 a. m.; Commencement, 2 p. m.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Charles P. Carty, of Indianapolis, received notice yesterday of his appointment, by the Supreme Chancellor, H. C. Berry, of Chicago, as Supreme Recording and Corresponding Scribe of the Supreme Lodge of the World, Knights of Pythias. This appointment makes Indianapolis the headquarters of the order.

A farmers' Fourth of July celebration will be held in Yorkville, Ill. Among the speakers whose names are published are Richard Ballou, of Fox; Jerry Evarts, Bristol; West Matlock, Yorkville; John Litsey, Plattville; J. J. McGrath, Lisbon; John W. Mason, Peter Lott, and Prof. Burns, of Newark, and others. The affair will be run wholly by the farmers, no politician being allowed to have anything to say. The celebration is advertised to take place at the Fair Grounds. Lott Schofield will act as President of the day, and L. G. Bennett will read the "Farmers' Declaration of Independence."

THE RAILROADS.

The New Passenger Tariffs, So Far as They Have Been Decided Upon.

Local Rates, and the Commutation-Ticket System for Our Suburbs.

Latest Developments Regarding the Undecided New Freight Tariffs.

Some Instances Where the Tariff Is Bound to Be Prohibitory any Way It Is Worked.

How the New Law Will Drive Chicago Trade to Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and New York.

Reports having been circulated that the railroads going out of Chicago have increased their local passenger rates so as seriously to affect citizens who have found homes in the suburbs, it may be well to explain that the law permits the companies to issue commutation and excursion tickets as before. So far as The Tribune is informed, there is no intention on the part of the companies to discontinue the practice of issuing commutation tickets. The reason for the increased local fares is obvious. If the fare between Chicago and Hyde Park, for example, remained at the old figure, 15 cents, the distance being 6 5-10 miles, the company would be compelled to charge an absurdly disproportionate rate between stations only a mile or two apart. Under such circumstances traffic would not pay, and the company would find itself obliged to cut off many local stations from the time-tables, thus causing great inconvenience. Starting with a fair basis, it is enabled to carry through its whole length a rate that discriminates against no single station. Besides, whether the company willed it so or not, the law is a cast-iron one, as Mr. Tucker says, against discrimination; and if the company had discriminated in favor of Hyde Park, or any other local station, all the rates throughout the entire route must have come down to such a tune that financial ruin would be a question simply of time.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL

passenger tariff having been more than once misquoted and misinterpreted in the manner indicated, we have procured a copy of the rates to go into effect on the 1st proximo, as well as the commutation rates, to which we have added the old rates, for the purposes of comparison:

SINGLE FARES.

Distance.	Between Central Depot and	Old Tariff. Whole.	Old Tariff. Half.	New Tariff. Whole.
1.4	Park Row	10	10	
1.8	Weldon	10	10	10
2.5	Twenty-second street	10	10	
3.0	Twenty-seventh street	10	10	10
3.5	Thirty-first street	10	10	
4.1	Fair View	10	10	15
4.6	Oakland	10	10	
5.1	Forty-third street	15	10	20
5.8	Kenwood	15	10	
6.5	Hyde Park	15	10	25
7.1	South Park	15	10	
7.9	Wood Lawn	25	15	30
8.3	Oak Woods	25	15	
8.8	Park Side	25	15	35
9.4	Grand Crossing	30	15	40
2.1	Burnside	50	25	50
14.7	Kensington	60	30	60
....	Wild Wood	60	30	65
17.2	Dolton Junction	60	30	70
....	South Lawn	..	..	80
....	Homewood	..	..	95

COMMUTATION TICKETS

are unchanged, namely:

Station.	10 Fares.	100 Fares.	3 Months.
Park Row	$1.00	$ 8.00	$12.00
Weldon	1.00	8.00	12.00
Twenty-second street	1.00	8.00	12.00
Twenty-seventh street	1.00	8.00	12.00
Thirty-first street	1.00	8.00	12.00
Fairview	1.00	8.00	12.00
Oakland	1.00	8.00	12.00
Forty-third street	1.25	10.00	13.50
Kenwood	1.25	10.00	13.50
Hyde Park	1.25	10.00	13.50
South Park	1.25	10.00	13.50
Woodlawn	1.50	12.50	16.50
Oak Woods	1.50	12.50	16.50
Park Side	1.50	12.50	16.50
Grand Crossing	1.50	12.50	16.50
Burnside	....	15.00	20.00
Kensington	....	17.50	24.00
Wild Wood	....	20.00	28.00
Dolton Junction	....	20.00	28.00

Suburban residents are informed that the sale of commutation tickets on the trains will be discontinued after the 1st proximo, when they must be procured at the city office, Randolph street, near Clark, at the depot, and at the general ticket office.

THE GENERAL PASSENGER TARIFF

will remain unchanged, so far as is at present known. Mr. W. P. Johnson, the general passenger agent, says he cannot speak definitely until the other roads have been heard from. It may be that the rates will ultimately have to be made 3½ cents for short and long hauls alike, in order to assimilate to other lines. There are many points in the Railroad law on which the lawyers disagree. It is thrown on the railroads to decide many knotty problems, but they will act, as Mr. Johnson believes, with a common desire to comply with the intentions of the Legislature in the strictest manner. Whatever the pecuniary result may be, the new rates and regulations on the Illinois Central are being framed with the strict object of giving the law, as the Legislature wished to apply it, a fair trial.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC.

The new passenger tariff of this road has also been prepared, and is herewith submitted to the public:

Stations.	Miles.	Tariff.	Stations.	Miles.	Tariff.
Chicago	....	....	Bureau	114.08	$4.05
R. I. Shops	4.85	$ .35	Putnam	121.96	4.35
Englewood	6.56	.40	Henry	127.47	4.55
Normal	7.24	.40	Sparland	134.49	4.70
Auburn	8.78	.45	Chillicothe	142.44	5.95
Wash'n Heights	11.99	.55	Rome	145.36	5.05
Blue Island	15.75	.70	Mossville	150.94	5.20
Bremen	23.46	.95	Peoria	106.75	5.50
Mokena	29.69	1.20	Tiskilwa	122.37	4.35
New Lenox	34.04	1.35	Pond Creek	128.68	4.55
Joliet	40.42	1.55	C. B & Q C'ng.	129.56	4.60
Troy	45	1.75	Sheffield	136.66	4.80
Minooka	51.09	1.95	Mineral	142	4.95
Aux Sable	58	2.20	Annawan	145.68	5.05
Morris	61.71	2.30	Atkinson	151.60	5.20
Seneca	71.92	2.65	Geneseo	159.09	4.45
Marseilles	77.27	2.80	Green River	167.89	5.75
Ottawa	84.42	3.05	Colona	169.54	5.80
Utica	93.88	3.35	Carbon Cliff	171.81	5.85
LaSalle	98.78	3.55	Port Byron J'n	175.26	5.95
Peru	99.95	2.60	Moline	179.49	6.10
DePue	109.88	3.90	Rock Island	181.45	6.15
			Davenport	182.64	6.25

It may be generally remarked of the new rates that they exhibit a decrease throughout the line, amounting to not less than 20 to 30 per cent for points from ten to seventy-four miles out, and for points beyond, a reduction of from 9 to 15 per cent.

It has been determined by the Directors of this road to anticipate all that the laws of this State, as well as of Iowa, may require, and to make the lowest rates possible, whatever the results may be. Mr. Riddle, whilst quite cognizant of the heavy losses threatened in the freight department, is said to be a believer in the elasticity of a liberal passenger policy. The decrease in rates will be seen by the following

COMPARISONS OF THE OLD AND NEW TARIFFS,

to well known points which we have selected from the Company's tables without inflicting on the reader the figures. To Council Bluffs, the old rate was $19.20, and has been reduced to $17.20. DesMoines, formerly $13.55, is now $12.15. Peoria $5.75 has been reduced to $5.35; and Rock Island from $6.50 to $6.00. A similar reduction is observable to all the stations between the above points, and these few figures are sufficient to show the policy that obtains.

THE IOWA TARIFF

is being prepared as rapidly as possible. The same features will be preserved as in the above. It is not known when the work will be ready, but probably to-day will see part of the manuscript in the hands of the printer, as the accountants were figuring on the last sheets on Saturday.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON.

The General Passenger Agent is at work on the new passenger tariff, and a Tribune reporter sympathetically watched his patient calculations and figuring, on Saturday, as he studied out the consequences of half a cent here, there, or elsewhere. The new rates cannot possibly be ready until to-morrow, when the reporters may possibly be permitted to see them, unless they have meanwhile gone to the printer. This road, like the Illinois Central, is so cut up with competing lines, north and south, that it is almost impossible to make a new tariff that shall not discriminate in fact, although not according to the language of the new law, being in far too many cases prohibitory either to the Company or to the people, and where it is prohibitory to the Company, it is sometimes not proportionately beneficial to the people, the benefit being enjoyed by other lines.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Another interview with Mr. Tucker, Freight Agent of the Illinois Central, on Saturday, resulted in the assurance that the new freight-tariff would not differ materially from that of the Chicago & Alton, already published in The Tribune. In some trifling respects, the rates might, at the last moment, be open to revision, to assimilate with the rates of the Northwestern, as before explained. Most of the manuscript was, on Saturday afternoon, sent to the printers, and the intention was to have proofs ready to-day, in order to make the necessary alterations, if any should be required, promptly on the Northwestern tariff making its appearance, so that the revision should be completed, and the rates finally determined on by Wednesday. As the proof is subject to be entirely changed at the last moment, however, we refrain from saying more than repeating that shippers may safely be guided for the present by the Chicago & Alton table.

Numerous instances have already come to notice where the roads find it impossible to make a rate that will suit the customer and themselves at the same time; it will be sure to prohibit dealings on the part of one or the other. For instance, take Lacon, 128 miles out. A study of the tables published will show that the Alton Company has done all it can do, whilst paying due regard to law, to make rates suitable to this place; but it matters not what rate is made, the owners of the water route have it in their power to make theirs lower, and if the railroad were to go to the extreme and make such a rate as they would desire to do, the reduction would, under the new law, have to take effect along the whole road, which would simply be ruinous. Mr. Smith, the General Freight Agent of the

CHICAGO & ALTON,

seems to have done all in his power to help shippers at points connecting with the East, to enable them to reach Chicago, and Chicago to reach them, without loss as compared with the rates charged by the Eastern roads; the following being among the "special rates" to be found in the new tariff: "General merchandise, when shipped by agreement, in quantities of full car-loads from any station at one time to one consignee at same station, will be transported at the following reduction from the table of rates: First, second, and third classes, 20 per cent less, and fourth class 30 per cent less. This is specially designed to enable Chicago to do business with houses at Joliet, Bloomington, and similar points, and to anable Chicago to compete with New York at equal rates. Practically, it will bring the rate to what it was by the old tariff. This Company has a heart-breaking competition and suffer in common with all north and south roads, perhaps worse than the others, from the fact that its chief objective point is St. Louis. Having run the gauntlet of New York competition all along the line, at East St. Louis it has to contend with that of Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. The rates from Cincinnati to East St. Louis, as compared with the rates from Chicago, on the staple productions of each, are as follows:

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.
Cincinnati to East St. Louis	69	54	39	24
Chicago to East St. Louis	72	62	52	40

And the new law is of such an inflexible character that no amount of ingenuity will enable the Company to bring its rates below the above. From Pittsburgh the rate for the fourth class of merchandise, iron goods, nails, etc., in which that city competes with Chicago for the trade, is thirty-nine, as compared with Chicago's forty.

Altogether, although the Agents one and all, profess their determination to give the new tariff a thorough and fair trial, the results are looked for with most gloomy anticipations.

AN INQUIRY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Sir: In relation to the freight tariff question, can you inform shippers and purchasers what articles of freight are to be charged "double first-class" rates? Will plows, reapers, threshing machines, and this heavy class of freights, of which so large an amount is shipped and reshipped from Chicago, be charged, as it has for many years, three or four times as much as same class of freight is shipped to same points through Chicago from points three or four hundred miles east of Chicago? And can you inform us why railroads running west and south of Chicago make exorbitant classification on this freight, which Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and eastern railroads class with like heavy freights third-class, or three or five times less than Illinois and Western railroads?

Charles Calahan.

UNIVERSALIST MISSIONARY UNION.

A Warm Session in a Warm Church—The Terms of Christian Fellowship.

An adjourned meeting of the Universalist Missionary Union was held yesterday afternoon in the temporary quarters occupied by St. Paul's Universalist Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Peck court. The meeting was called for the awkward hour of 4 o'clock, and it was nearly half an hour later when the President, Mr. Chadwick, called the meeting to order by giving out the first hymn. The heat of the weather, the still more oppressive and depressing heat of the church, the inconvenience of the hour, and the scattered residences of the members conduced to this result. It is the custom with the Universalist Churches to have the Sunday School meetings immediately following upon the morning services. Hence, by the time that dinner is over, they must start out upon their journey to the place of meeting. Under these untoward circumstances, it is not surprising that the meeting was quite small.

The first hymn sang was, "The Morning Light is Breaking," after the singing of which Mr. Chadwick read from John xv., when Mr. Mandy lead the meeting in prayer. Another hymn was sung, and the first subject for discussion was announced to be "The Terms of Christian Fellowship," to open which he called upon the Rev. Dr. Forrester, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer. That gentleman, after excusing himself for the want of preparation of his subject, entered into the discourse. Christian fellowship he defined as that broad social intercourse open to all men recognizing Christianity as of Divine origin. It was a broad platform which was large enough to include all denominations. Hence Universalists could most readily extend this bond of Christian justice to all men, call upon them to help and volunteer what reciprocal aid they could. The hope of the world came from the very spirit of the Divine Man. It was not narrow to say that on this platform of faith in God, in man, and in Jesus Christ, could men alone find opportunity to do the work of God. He who walked near enough to God would find that there was no room to exhaust that glorious character. Every time he looked into it, new thoughts and inspirations opened out. He found it opening out like the ever-growing papyrus. The true Christian, therefore, did not shut out his sympathies from others. Christ's command was, "Follow me," and this applied to the whole race of human life and feeling. If he (the speaker) understood the New Testament, this was the command. The Christian was like a wanderer amid interminable mountains; below him the peaks of his former ambition, above him were heights of glory. He goes upward and forward, lifted by a power as certain as the fate of the systems or the swing of the sea. Only such a man could do his duty to God and man. Faith in God and his works; this was the ground of Christian fellowship and hearty good will.

The hymn "Hail to the Lord's Anointed" was then sung by the congregation, after which other addresses were delivered upon various subjects.

Excursion Season, 1873.

Now that the heat of summer is upon us many will be leaving either to visit friends or the pleasure resorts of the East, and it may not be out of place to call attention to the low excursion rates and the advantages offered by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, who are now permanently located in their new office, No. 95 Lake, corner of Dearborn street, under Tremont House. This Company are offering all rail round trip tickets to Ogdensburgh and return at $30; Montreal and return, $34; Portland and return, $36; Boston and return, $38, by several different routes. By this route parties can have the advantage of Pullman palace cars from Chicago to Toronto, Ogdensburgh, and Montreal without change, and to Boston and New England points with but one change. There is no other lines over which Pullman's cars are run from Chicago to Boston. A very desirable pleasure trip to New York is via rail to Kingston, steamers on the St. Lawrence passing the Thousand Islands Rapids, and under the world-renowned Victoria Bridge by daylight to Montreal, thence by rail to Rouse's Point, thence by steamer on Lake Champlain to Whitehall, thence by rail to Albany or Troy, and down the Hudson River. This trip can be made for $31, and is one of the most delightful in the country. Parties desiring information regarding this line can secure tourists' guide books at Company's office free of charge, that give a full description of the route and its advantages.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The Harbor of Port Ontario and Its Future in Regard to the West—Rival Lines to the Same Point vs. Rival Points—Illinois Canal Boats—The Short Route to Boston by Way of the Hoosac Tunnel—A Valuable Harbor—What the East and What the West Produces—What Changes Fifty years May Bring.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

My Summer Tour, June 20, 1873.

Since my last letter I have been rambling among dairy farms, making calls on old friends, and to-day I stand at the southeast angle of Lake Ontario, looking out from

THE HARBOR OF PORT ONTARIO,

a harbor that is destined in the not-far-off future, to be a vast depot for the distribution of the products of the West. Just cast your eyes over the map of the United States, and in the direction of Boston and Portland, and you will see this harbor lying land-locked directly on the line from Chicago to Boston. The vessels loading at Chicago pass through the line of lakes and the Welland Canal, and reach this harbor, which is the most natural and secure harbor on the lake. Then, again, cast your eye along the line of the Michigan Central Railroad, the Great Western of Canada to Lewiston, and the Ontario Lake Shore Road to Oswego, and you ask, "Why not keep right on to Port Ontario, and thence, by Boonville, Ballston, and the Hoosac Tunnel, to Boston, or diverge at Rome, over the New York Central, to New York? Well, what if you do? There is a road to Boston, and Boston is of no great value to the West, for New York is the great centre. Let us see how this is. The West has long since learned that all the lines that lead to the same point make common cause and combine in regard to freights and fares, and we need not appeal to them for either justice or fair dealing, for they will unite to take the lion's share. The whole thing can be managed and controlled by half-a-dozen men, whose greed may ruin the Western producer. But, when we have

COMPETING DISTRIBUTING POINTS,

as New York, Boston, and Baltimore, the whole thing is changed, and the lowest freights win. It is not so much the railroads, but the whole people and business of the place, that are interested. So long as New York is sure of the trade of the West, so long will her business-men care little what we pay for the transportation of our grain,—for they absorb their commissions and charges as usual, but, when some other points, by a shorter or cheaper route, or by lower freights, divert this trade, it is then that the business suffers, and thus compels reduction; and it is then that the West has justice done it. This is the reason why the Western farmer is interested in this new route.

A few days since I was at Oswego, and saw the basin full of

IDLE CANAL-BOATS.

What does this mean? I inquired. "Well, the lake vessels carry to Ogdensburgh, and the grain goes to Portland, and to Boston, instead of going to New York by canal. You see, when it reaches New York City, that it must be taken to the consumer in the cars direct; but these New England people have a way of distributing this grain direct to the consumer, and it does not go direct to Boston, but stops short at all points as required. In order to counteract this influence, we are pushing the Ontario Lake Shore Road to Lewiston, to connect with the Michigan Central and Great Western, and the Lake Shore route via Buffalo. Then we will have the Oswego Midland route to New York and the new route to Boston, when we shall be able to command our share of the Western trade." But your harbor is too small to hold the shipping; you lack dock-room for the transfer of lumber, staves, and other Western staples. "Yes, I know that; but we are to have an outer harbor, and that will shelter the shipping." But there is Port Ontario, a large land-locked harbor, of easy access, that will cost but a trifle; and then it is twenty miles nearer Boston than Oswego, and beyond that is Henderson Harbor, and Sackett's Harbor; what about them? "That is all true, and our people are looking forward to the completion of the Hoosac Tunnel with some misgivings, for Port Ontairo lies in the direct line from here to the Tunnel. But we hope to have one line so well established before that time as to secure the trade."

Distance is an item to be considered in a competing line, and in this respect

THE PROPOSED ROUTE

has some advantage. Taking Lewiston as a point at which two great lines from Chicago meet, we have the distances as follows: Via Lake Ontario Lake-Shore Road to Oswego, 144 miles; to Port Ontario, 20 miles; to Boston, via Boonville, Ballston and the Hoosac Tunnel, 297 miles—making the whole distance from Lewiston to Boston, 461 miles. From Boston to Albany, via Worcester, is 201 miles; Albany to Oswego, via Rome, 177; add distance to Lewiston, 144, and we have, by the present route, 522 miles, or a distance of 61 miles saved by the new route. This is the all-rail route; but if we take the lake route to Port Ontario, we have twenty miles less rail.

Of this 297 miles of road from this point to Boston, there is but 128 miles to be constructed, and this link in the great chain has been surveyed, and a company organized to construct it. I am told that nearly all the stock is taken, and that the work is to be prepared for contract in July. The route is almost an air-line, and no grade is over 50 feet to the mile. The road will follow the Salmon River to near its source, and then down the head-waters of the Black River, and cross the Hudson above Troy, in the direction of the Sound.

By this route Boston is

TWENTY MILES NEARER CHICAGO

than New York City,—that is, taking the Oswego route. That of itself places Boston on an equal footing with New York, whereas, by the present route, the freight is 5 cents per 100 lbs on grain in favor of New York; but, as I have before stated, the system of delivery adopted in the New England States has put them more on an equality. The local delivery is not all, for it is to the interest of the West to make Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore competing points with New York for the foreign grain trade. St. Louis has been looking to the New Orleans route as the great point of interest, and has overlooked those more northern routes to Europe; but her interest lies in the same channel with us, and she may learn too late that it is not so much in the ability to carry freights as in the actual competition that induces each line to carry at the lowest possible rate. So long as Liverpool is the arbiter of prices, so long is it to the interest of the Western farmer to have cheap transportation, in order that he may compete with the products of Europe.

Chicago must ever be

THE GREAT CENTRE

for the Northwest, as from that point must radiate the great lines of distribution to the seaboard of Europe. The Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence in summer are competitors with the all-rail or lake-and-rail lines.

The lumber, staves, and ores seek water-transportation where possible, and thus give the lake-business great activity in summer, and for this there must be good harbors and ample room for transhipment. In this respect, the harbor of Port Ontario is

SECOND TO NO OTHER,

as there is not less than four miles of natural dockage, with deep water, to which may be added as much more by dredging. In order to make an entrance to the harbor, a narrow neck of sand is to be cut through, when deep water is reached. The old mouth of the river will not be closed, and there can be no possibility of a bar forming in front of the entrance of the harbor; and, when once in the harbor, the vessel is secure from winds, and the business of unloading can be carried on in all kinds of weather.

OUR MANUFACTURERS

will also be benefited to the extent that they receive their raw material at a cheaper rate; but the truth is not to be suppressed, that it will bring them into closer competition with the factors of the East.

One need not remain here long to see why the people of this section are in favor of a high tariff, and why they want cheap freights to and from the West. They want our raw material for manufacture or for food, and they must give us in exchange the products of their labor and skill.

There is no reason why we should not manufacture almost everything that we consume in the West. This section produces grass, potatoes, and a race of hardy, industrious men, who find employment in the dairy, in manufactories, in transportations, and in exchanges. The West has ruined the growing of wheat, of corn, of barley, of beef, and of pork. The farms are small, and a part of the number, say one or more of almost every family, have gone West, some with money but nearly, all of them with with habits of economy, good business tact, and industry; and such men and women can yet find good places for their endeavors.

Out on the lake we see vessels in the Ogdensburgh and river trade. The fishing-boats off shore are after white-fish, while the half of the harbor is set with gill-nets, instead of being filled with vessels loading and unloading.

TWO OR THREE YEARS

will change all this, when commerce shall have cut through that narrow neck of sand that the waves have beaten up as a barrier to the harbor, making the river to obey the west wind and to seek an outlet beyond; then the iron rail will have reached the water, and the West and the East will have linked their destinies along another great highway of trade and travel. The boring of the way through a mountain has made this possible and changed the current of events.

It is but a few years since Elliott flew his kite on the banks of the Niagara, and an iron bridge spanned the chasm; and thus it is that mountains and rivers no longer make enemies of nations, but are spanned and bored that nations may be melted into one. In the winter of 1835 this was a busy place, for it was a small shipyard for vessels in the Chicago trade; but its wharves and lighthouse have been neglected and gone to decay; but now a change is coming; the engineer has made his levels, and the men of commerce have said, This shall be a place where commerce shall spread her sails, and where the iron horse shall bring and carry for the West that lies beyond the Great Lakes.

Oswego County, June 18.

FIFTY YEARS AGO,

everywhere the ax resounded from the forest, and men were carving out new homes. The ashes of the burned forest trees had a cash value, small, it is true, yet about the only thing that would command coin, and the potash was sent to New York by way of the Mohawk and the Hudson Rivers, in small barges, propelled by oars and setting-poles, or it found an outlet by the St. Lawrence. Then butter was worth 6 to 8 cents a pound in exchange for salmon at 3 cents, or for goods at the store. Now the chief product of the farms are butter and cheese. The growing of wheat, corn, barley, rye, and oats, has had to yield to the competition of the Western prairies; and it is an open question if they can be sustained against the products of the Western dairies. It is certain that skill and strict attention will be requisite to ward off the threatened danger, for at best they must compete in the market of the world, even in this department of rural labor. Stumps must be removed, stones gathered from the land, and swamps drained, so that Western agricultural implements may be used in the culture of the soil and in the gathering of its products. The old cast-iron plow, and the old cultivator, yet battle with the weeds, but they must give place to the steel-plow and the riding cultivator, or the farms will be left uncultivated, for the farmer's son will put money in his pocket and go West.

Rural.

THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

Business Men Joining Hands With the Farmers and Producers—A Government Road Favored.

From the New York Tribune, June 19.

An adjourned meeting of the business men interested in the solution of the railroad transportation problem was held yesterday afternoon at the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade at Wall and Pearl streets. The object of the meeting was to promote the organization of an association representing business interests which would be an active and influential auxiliary to the American Cheap Transportation Association organized by the Producers' Convention at the Astor House in May. In a statement entitled the "Commercial Interests of New York as Related to Our System of Transportation," the promoters of the organization say:

"In pursuance of the spirit of the Producers' request, it is proposed to organize in this city an auxiliary association from among the substantial merchants, who represent so large a portion of the commerce of the nation. When we reflect upon the immense sums paid by our merchants and their customers for transportation, and how inseparably our business interests are linked with this question, it is a matter of wonder that business men have not before formed an association to protect their interests against the compactly organized combinations which the railways have made, in order that they might dictate terms to shippers and receivers of freight.

"The question of what projects will be undertaken is of great interest to every merchant, manufacturer, or real estate owner in this city. The Southwest is pushing the project of an improvement in the navigation of the Mississippi River, thus obtaining an outlet via New Orleans; a Congressional excursion party is now inspecting this route, under the auspices of the City of St. Louis. A convention of Governors has just been held at Atlanta to consider the advisability of a canal through Georgia to the port of Brunswick or Savannah. The middle section of the Western States are advocating a canal through Virginia, uniting the waters of the Kanawha and James Rivers, while the Northwest is pushing a system of improvement, prominent among which are the Michigan Ship Canal and a canal around Niagara Falls. The project of a new canal through our own State, uniting the waters of Lake Champlain and the Hudson, was put forward in our last Legislature, but as it had not been sufficiently studied and considered, was postponed until next session. All the above-mentioned schemes are as yet only on paper, but Canada, in pursuance of a law passed by the last Dominion Parliament, is at work enlarging the Welland Canal, which, as soon as completed, will undoubtedly add largely to the considerable amount of trade she has already diverted from New York. All of the above contemplate transportation by canal, but there are many practical and shrewd men who think that the relief we seek must come from developing and improving our system of railways.

"As at present conducted, freight is carried over passenger roads, and all our calculations of the capacity of railways for freight purposes and the cost of such transportation have been based upon the result of such mixed traffic. When we reflect that freight trains are obliged to keep out of the way of passenger trains, and under favorable conditions cannot run more than one-quarter of the time, we can see under what disadvantage we labor. With a double track road exclusively for freight, goods can be laid down in Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis from New York in about three days, while the average at present is about ten days, the saving in interest alone upon the immense value of goods constantly in transit would in a few years go far toward paying the cost of constructing such a road, to say nothing of the saving in the expense, estimated by good judges at one-half the present rates. If the delays, uncertainties, and expense of the present system were thus modified, New York merchants could increase their business relations with the West to an almost unlimited extent; Western merchants could carry smaller stocks and do business upon less capital, and, indeed, such a road would be a financial safety-valve to the whole country, because grain and other produce could be forwarded to the East at all seasons instead of accumulating at the principal Western shipping ports during the Winter as it now does, tying up vast amounts of capital which, if liberated, could be kept in motion, supplying the West with the manufactures of the East, and the East with the produce of the West.

"No matter how much we improve and increase our facilities for canal transportation, a large portion of the produce of the West, such as live stock, &c., as well as much of the manufactures of the East, must always be moved by rail, and it would seem that roads exclusively for freight are now a necessity. It is said that the New York Central, and also the Pennsylvania Railroad, are preparing to lay down a double track exclusively for freight; doubtless this would greatly increase their capacity, but it is also probable that Messrs. Vanderbilt and Scott will pocket most of the increased earnings, and that the people will get but a very slight abatement on the charges now current on those roads. A freight road to be of much benefit to the people must be built and owned (but not operated) by the Government.

"Such a road, built and owned by the National Government, could not be forced into combination with the present monopolies, as every private line has been which has promised competition and been built for that purpose; and when such a line had demonstrated at what price freight could actually be carried at a fair profit, the private monopolies would have to approximate their charges to those of the Government road. This road should be free to any corporation who would put rolling-stock on it and operate it under a general railway law, charging rates not over 7 per cent on actual capital invested. Under such a system, New York merchants could have a line of their own; Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and all other principal cities and sections of country whose interests justified, could, without trouble, stock a transportation company, and have their freight carried for cost. It is the abuses of the present railway system, the inside "rings," the swindling management, the "Credit Mobilier" freight lines, and the watering of the stock which make it necessary for railway companies to charge the price of four bushels of corn at the place of production to get one bushel to market, and we would here ask, What is the difference to the producer whether he loses three-quarters of the product of his labor by a failure in the crop, or whether it is absorbed by the above abuses? And of the commercial men of New York we would ask this question, What is the difference to you whether the crops fail so that you have none to export, or whether these abuses raise the price at the seaboard so that the world cannot afford to buy them? In either case you do not do the business, but in the latter case some other city may—by providing facilities and avoiding the above-named evils—secure the commerce which you lose. Importing merchants, however, may say that the question does not interest them, because they do not export any produce, but we maintain that it does interest them, because if the producer does not get anything for his produce he will not be able to buy and pay for imported goods, be they ever so desirable and necessary.

"It is not intended that this movement shall be a political one, any further than the present monopolies compel it to be. If our present legislators are controlled by the corporations to so great an extent that we cannot obtain relief, then we intend to have a voting constitution strong enough, so that corrupt legislators may be retired to private life and men put in their places, a majority of whom cannot be bribed to betray the interests of the people. It is essentially a people's movement, for it promises increased facilities for commerce, cheaper food for the people, a reform in public morals, and is a practical step toward Civil-Service reform.

"The more immediate results which an association of New York merchants can accomplish, and which alone are of great value, are as follows: At present New York is competing for the trade of the West, at a disadvantage, with Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston, and the average rate from those cities to principal points West is from 15 to 25 cents per 100 pounds cheaper than from New York. The reason for this may be found in the fact that in Baltimore the Baltimore & Ohio Road is largely owned by Baltimore merchants, and is operated in the interest of that city. In Philadelphia the same may be said of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. In Boston the same is true in regard to the New England and Grand Trunk Roads, while in New York, the great metropolis of the nation, the trunk lines to the West are owned by a clique of stock-jobbers who have no possible interest in the commerce of the city beyond squeezing the largest possible amount from it that can be obtained, regardless of the fable of the goose and the golden egg. It is a well known fact that during the past year large quantities of goods have been shipped from New York to the West via Boston. Such a state of things is anomalous, unjust, and reflects but little credit upon the ability and enterprise of the merchants of New York. The combined influence of 500 or 1,000 prominent New York houses can doubtless remedy the matter, and if no redress can be obtained in this way, we ought, without difficulty, to control capital when combined with our Western connections to build a merchants' road to competing points West. It is not probable, however, that such a contingency will arise, because when we show our power we can obtain redress. The transportation companies have always had a combination, co-operating with each other for their mutual profit. Why should not the merchants do the same thing?"

The gentlemen present represented various commercial interests, formally organized for deliberation by the election of William Duryea as Chairman and F. B. Thurber as Secretary. After a short consultation it was decided to appoint William C. Browning, F. B. Thurber, and Messrs. Fairfield, Martin, and Wyman a committee to draft a constitution and take necessary measures for calling a public meeting of business men to act in the matter. The meeting then adjourned to come together again at the call of the officers.

—Is a widower a married man? The authorities of Oxford University recently refused a fellowship on the ground that, being a widower, he was not unmarried! It was a hard case. The poor man had lost his wife and his fellowship too. But the Earl of Pembroke afterwards decided that a widower is unmarried, and gave him the fellowship. Which is right? If a widower is not an unmarried man, would he not be guilty of bigamy were he to marry again?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Reinforcement Demanded.

When the system begins to wilt under the effects of the first "heated term," it is obvious that it ought to be reinforced and sustained by wholesome stimulation. To resort to the adulterated liquors of commerce in such a crisis, as too many do, is the height of infatuated folly. All such fiery stimulants have a sting. After the first effect has passed away, that sting is felt. The reaction is terrible. The prostration of body and mind which ensues is more complete than before. But the operation of a medical tonic like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in which extracts of the rarest remedial herbs and roots are blended with the spirituous essence of rye, pure and undefiled, is very different. No unpleasant reaction follows its use. It is a permanent, a perpetual invigorant, and there is no phase of debility, indigestion, biliousness, nervousness, or intermittent fever which it will not speedily cure.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce

IS INDISPENSABLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer

Sweeps all before it. Bogus imitations are being crowded off. Look out for them. Ask for Dutcher's, the old original article, and take no other.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

Warren Range

First Premium Am. Ins. 1871.

Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft.

FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.

BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

DIAMOND & RUBY FURNACES.

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For Heating Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings and Private Residences.

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STEWART STOVES.

1873 Pattern.

For Sale by FULLER WARREN & CO., 58 and 60 Lake-st., Chicago.

Also a full assortment of Stoves.

DRY GOODS.

SUMMER STYLES.

Prices Down to Close.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

State and Twentieth, and Madison and Market-sts.,

Have still further reduced the prices of their Cloaks and Suits, embracing all the seasonable novelties. Cashmere Dolmans, Shawlettes, Talmas, Frou Frous, Sleeveless Jackets, Double Capes, Swiss Suits, Overskirts with Bretelles, Polonaises, Organdie do., do., Embroidered and Plain Nainsook Suits, Lawn do., $5 upward, Lawn Polonaises, $4.25 to $22.50; Linen and Grass Cloth Suits, Stuff Suits, decided bargains; Camel's Hair Cloth Redingotes, all shades, very choice; and a most elegant line of fashionable Black and Colored Silk Suits, marked low and very desirable.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 21.

The demand for money in this market seems to be a little more active, but there is plenty of it yet for all borrowers who can produce satisfactory collaterals. All the banks would be glad to increase their discounts of prime paper at 10 per cent (which really means 11 per cent interest), and most of them would make call loans on collaterals at considerable less than 10 per cent. There is a great deal of paper offered in the open market by brokers, but the major portion of it is real estate and accommodation paper, which the banks profess unwillingness to take to any considerable extent.

The demoralization of the grain markets, in consequence of the hot corn excitement and the apprehended disturbance of the movement of products by the new Railroad law, have created a feeling of great uncertainty in almost all lines of business, and will doubtless exercise an unfavorable influence on trade generally for some weeks yet.

Exchange on New York was firm to-day at 25c per $1,000 discount.

There is a good deal of currency going to the country, and it is believed by some that this indicates a desire to get as much grain and other products as possible across Illinois before the new Railroad law goes into effect on July 1.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$4,297,380.72	$349,563.44
Tuesday	3,820,378.25	301,883.23
Wednesday	3,915,913.19	316,898.29
Thursday	3,847,292.34	244,751.56
Friday	3,463,775.27	375,265.78
Saturday	3,668,163.24	338,718.53
Total	$23,012,963.01	$1,927,080.83
Corresponding week last year	21,788,139.29	2,145,272.27

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	150	...
Third National Bank	137½	...
Fifth National Bank	137	140
Commercial National Bank	145	...
Merchants' National Bank	200	...
German National Bank	125	130
Manufacturers' National Bank	105	110
Northwestern National Bank	220	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	120	125
City National Bank	145	...
Cook County National Bank	105	110
National Bank of Illinois	113	...
National Bank of Commerce	104	...
North Division Railway	...	100
Elgin Watch Company	105	108
Chamber of Commerce	96	100
Traders' Insurance Company	95	100

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '64	115⅜	115⅞
5-20s of '65	117	117¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	118¾	119¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	120⅛	120
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	119¾	120¼
10-40s	112⅛	112⅝
U. S. 5s (new issue)	114	114½
Gold (full weight)	114⅞	115⅜
Gold Coupons	114⅞	115⅜
Gold Exchange	...	115½
Sterling Exchange	...	109½@110½
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	& int.
Chicago City 7s	...	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	...	99½ & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	...	95@98

LAND WARRANTS.

80s War 1812	178	189
20s War 1812	136	143
60s not War 1812	176	187
120s not War 1812	133	140
Agricultural College land script	...	185

LATEST.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Money was easy at 3 to 5 per cent.

Sterling firm at 109¾ for sixty days, and 110½ for prime. A large transaction in foreign exchange was reported this afternoon. Customs receipts, $217,000.

Gold was steady all day at 115¼@115⅜. Loans, 1 to 4 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $52,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $85,000.

Governments were quiet and firm.

State bonds ruled dull.

Stocks have been strong all day, with Union Pacific and Lake Shore as the features. The former advanced from 23¾ to 25, and the latter from 91⅛ to 93⅛. The strength of the market was generally attributed to the covering of short contracts. The market closed steady, at a slight reaction from the highest point of the day. The *Commercial* says that, at a meeting of the Pacific Mail Directors yesterday, it was agreed to issue three millions of bonds to run ten years, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of the steamers now in process of construction. It is understood that not more than two and a half million will be marketed, at about 90 per cent.

Sterling, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	121¼	Coupons '67	120⅜
5-20s of '62	115⅜	Coupons, 68	120
Coupons, '64	115⅜	10-40s	112½
Coupons, '65	117½	Currency 6s	114⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	119⅜	New 5s	114⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	95½	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	79	North Carolinas, old	27½
Tennessees, new	78¾	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	86	St Paul pfd	71¾
Western Union	85⅜	Wabash	68⅜
Quicksilver	38	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	93½	Fort Wayne	94
Wells Fargo	82	Terre Haute	15
American Express	64	Terre Haute pfd	40
United States Ex	71	Chicago & Alton	109
Pacific Mail	38⅜	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
New York Central	101⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	38⅛
Erie	63⅜	C., C. & C.	36
Erie pfd	72	C., B. & Q.	108
Harlem, ex-div	125	Lake Shore	92⅞
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	27⅞
Michigan Central	98	Illinois Central	104
Pittsburgh	87¼	Union Pacific stocks	24⅞
Northwestern	72¼	Union Pacific bonds	86⅜
Northwestern pfd	83¾	Central Pacific bonds	102⅞
Rock Island	109	Del. Lack. & Western	99⅜
N. J. Central	105⅞	Hartford & Erie	2⅜
St. Paul	51⅞		

REAL ESTATE.

There is less than usual to say about real estate this week. Speculation in outside lands, which has been a prolific source of items for three or four months up to about the middle of the current month, seems to have almost ceased. The furore to get hold of acres in the district west of the Great Eastern Railroad and south of the South Branch, anywhere in the towns of Lake and Worth, has been succeeded by an apathy that borders on disgust, and we hear of instances in which parties who made bargains in the speculative excitement two months ago, who are now willing to consider their trades "off," and would like to take back the $200, $300, or $500 they paid then to "bind the bargains," until abstracts could be examined and papers for the formal transfer of the land made out. Two months ago, when we pointed out the entirely speculative character and probable temporary duration of the excitement in regard to land in that particular quarter, we were subject to some unfavorable criticisms from persons whose interest it was to stimulate the excitement. The present dullness justifies what we said at that time. But in saying that the excitement is over it should not be understood that there has been any decline in prices. Land in that direction is worth just as much as it ever was, and the prospects of its being made accessible by the building of the Danville & Vincennes Railroad are just as good as they ever were—perhaps better—but the chances of buying one day and selling the next day or the next week at 10 to 25 per cent advance have disappeared. In this respect, however, the case of the district referred to is not very different from that of others in almost any direction around the suburbs, only that in other quarters improvements are being made, railroads are being built, carriage and wagon-roads are being macadamized or graveled, houses are being built drains, are being dug, and additional value is steadily being given to the land by reason of its being made available for occupation.

STONY ISLAND AVENUE

has now been graveled and made as good a carriage-road as the South Park boulevards all the way to Seventy-fifth street—as far south as Cornell. It is now only about an hour's drive from, say Twenty-second street, south on South Park avenue, down the Grand Boulevard to the Park, thence across to the Hyde Park Station, thence south on Stony Island avenue to Cornell. The whole distance is as smooth a carriage-road as can be found in the environs of any city. This summer it is only a delightful suburban drive, but at the end of the route one can look four miles further south and see the smoke-stacks and roofs at South Chicago, an objective point toward which the city is surely growing. Now, the houses between Hyde Park Station and Cornell are few and far between; five or six years from now the whole route will be lined with houses, and the importance of the Calumet Harbor to the lake traffic of Chicago will be realized.

ADVANCE IN SUBURBAN FARES.

The new Railroad law appears like a cloud in the horizon of suburban real estate speculation. The Illinois Central has already raised its rates for suburban fares, and other roads will doubtless soon follow its example. There are, however, several of the best kind of reasons why this cannot be permanent. First, it is an absolute necessity that people in a crowded city should have every possible means of easy and cheap transit to the suburbs, where homes are to be had cheap. Boston only fell in with the progressive spirit of the times when she got the Legislature of Massachusetts to pass the Cheap Suburban Fare law, which obliges every railroad running out of that city to carry suburban passengers at the present extraordinary low rates in the vicinity of that city. Second, the railroad companies themselves want to encourage suburban travel, as it is one of the most profitable classes of their business. Whether the new railroad law is repealed or modified by the next Legislature in this State, or whether it is evaded, as it can be, there is reason to believe that the advance of suburban fares cannot be permanent.

AROUND THE SUBURBS.

Notwithstanding the general decline in speculation in suburban lands, there is much activity yet in the five or six most prominent suburbs, both in the sale of lots and in the erection of buildings.

AT CORNELL,

the tool factory has just received its roof, and fifteen or twenty new dwellings scattered around it and the watch factory are just near enough completed to require the painters.

Henry J. Goodrich sold this week Block 4 in Webster's Subdivision, Sec. 34, 38, 14, located ¾ of a mile west of Cornell, as follows: 6⅔ acres for $6,666. Also Block 6 in the same subdivision, being 6⅔ acres, for $6,666. These were cash sales, and the prices were somewhat below what the ground has been held at.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

property is changing hands every day, and a number of residences of a superior class are being erected.

Messrs. Mason & Mills sold a tract of 40 acres (S. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of Section 17, Town 37, Range 14) for $28,000, or at the rate of $700 per acre,—$10,000 cash and balance in annual payments.

Mr. Isaac R. Hitt has also just purchased of F. W. Hurt, of New York, another 40-acre tract here at $600 per acre.

AT ENGLEWOOD.

The long line of new cottages is extended almost every week toward the city.

AT LAWNDALE

a number of new houses are being built, and other improvements being made. As an instance of prices and the degree of confidence in that direction, mention may be made of the recent sale of a tract of eight acres on the north side of Ogden avenue, one-half mile west of Douglas Park. This was sold by the Hon. Lyman Trumbull in March for $2,800 per acre. Recently the purchaser sold four acres of it to Judge Searls, of Aurora, at $4,000 per acre. Judge Searls intends to build a fine suburban house there, and will retain the whole four acres for its surrounding grounds.

AT THE NORTHWESTERN CAR-SHOPS.

The round-house is nearly finished, and some of the other buildings are being rapidly pushed to completion. A great many workmen are buying lots and building homes in that vicinity, especially in the quarter north of the shops. The activity in that direction also extends all the way up to the line of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, and out along its line to Cazenovia.

NEARER THE CITY,

Messrs. Olinger & Ballard and Judge Otis, who have 138 acres situated between Harrison and Twelfth streets and Kedzie and Central Park avenues, propose to open all streets, and grade the same and put in good order, running east and west and north and south, and subdivide the property into 5-acre blocks, and also to plant a large number of trees on each block, all of which will be thrown on the market as soon as these improvements are made. This property was purchased last spring for the sum of $462,000. The contemplated improvements will cost several thousand dollars, and will make the property one of the choicest pieces adjacent to Central Park.

Charles McAllister, of Philadelphia, who has kept out of the market the large tract of land situated on Harrison and Throop streets, Centre avenue, Loomis, Lafin, and Twelfth streets, has lately decided to throw this property on the market, and already a large number of lots have been sold to bona fide purchasers, ranging in price from $2,000 to $2,500 per lot. The most of the purchasers will at once erect brick residences on their lots. One reason why this property has been kept out of the market so long is the fact that Mr. McAllister would not allow any frame houses to be erected on the property.

In the interest of the West Side the property-owners along Van Buren street should at once push the opening of Van Buren street, between Hoyne and Leavitt streets, at which point a single block stands in the way of extending the street-car line to Western avenue.

AN IMPORTANT TRANSACTION

in inside business property took place recently, being the transfer of the old Crosby Opera-House lot, on Washington street, to Mr. Charles Busby, who is now building there a fine 4-story marble-front business block. The Methodist Book Concern have either bought or exchanged their lot, No. 66, 20x180, on Washington street for 30 feet of the frontage of the Opera-House lot next west of the old St. James Hotel lot, and Mr. Busby is to build it up for them as part of the block which will extend from the corner of State to the McCarty Building, now occupied by the Commercial National Bank. The building of this block together with the one being erected next west of the First National Bank and the one for which preparations are now being made on the lot next east of the Chamber of Commerce, will fill up every vacant space on Washington street between State and Fifth avenue.

AUCTION SALES.

Clarke, Layton & Co., sold at public aution, on the ground, June 18, eighteen lots, situated between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, on Drexel Boulevard and Cottage Grove avenue. The prices ranged on Drexel Boulevard from $150 to $172 per front foot. On Forty-third street the price obtained was $66 per foot. On Forty-fourth street, $68.50. On Cottage Grove avenue from $72.50 to $79.50. The sale was largely attended and bidding fair.

Clarke, Layton & Co. will sell at public auction on Thursday, the 26th day of June, at 4 p. m., thirteen lots on Fifty-first street, fronting north, lying between Drexel avenue and South Park. At the same time, and on the ground, the same parties will sell five acres lying between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, fronting east on Drexel Avenue Boulevard, and within two blocks of the South Park.

Henry J. Goodrich sold this week a two-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 67 Vincennes avenue, near Oak avenue. Consideration, $9,100—cash payment.

Ellison & Foster sold at public auction on last Monday, 57 lots in Marsh & Caldwell's Subdivision, fronting on Vincennes avenue, State, Dearborn, and Clark streets, and intersected by Sixty-ninth street. Prices ranged for the lots on Clark street from $15 to $17.75 per foot; on Dearborn street from $15 to $19.50 per foot; on State street from $20 to $25 per foot; and on Vincennes avenue from $18 to $25 per foot. The total amount of the sale was $28,511.28.

The same parties sold at public auction on the ground on last Tuesday, 66 lots, being a Subdivision of the S. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 12, 39, 13, lying south of, and fronting on Sacramento Square and Central Park Boulevard and west of and fronting on Sacramento Square. The lots fronting on Central Park Boulevard realized from $39 to $47 per foot: those fronting Sacramento Square were purchased by Geo. J. Sherman at $41 per foot. The remaining lots realized from $15 to $22 per foot. The whole tract as thus divided and sold brought $41,924.75. Both of these sales were largely attended, there being six passenger coaches on each train, and the bidding was spirited.

Ellison & Foster will sell at public auction, on the ground, on Tuesday, July 1, five acres, situated within two blocks of Central Park and the Chicago & Northwestern car-shops, all subdivided into forty-eight lots. Terms, one-fourth down, and balance in one, two, and three years, at 8 per cent.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, June 21: City property—Number of sales, 142; consideration, $863,845. North of city limits—Number of sales, 5; consideration, $5,200. South of city limits—Number of sales, 25; consideration, $132,946. West of city limits—Number of sales, 2; consideration, $3,200. Total sales, 174; total consideration, $1,004,191.

Arrest of a Mexican Desperado.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 21.—Manrico Portugal, a noted Mexican desperado, formerly Chief of Police of Matamoras, was arrested here today and remanded to Mexico on a demand of the authorities of that country, under the Extradition treaty, on the charge of having killed the Chief of Police of Matamoras, who had been appointed to succeed Portugal, some time ago, and several policemen during the revolution last year. Portugal, at the head of a small party, sacked Rancheto and Bagdad, Mexico, and killed several citizens of those places, and has since been engaged in cattle-stealing and plundering along the frontier with his confederates.

The Polaris Investigation.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Additional testimony in the Polaris investigation is published. One witness testified that Buddington said that Hall's death lifted a great load from his heart.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 21.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	9,116	5,225	8,029	2,408
Wheat, bu	82,870	23,360	99,566	2,140
Corn, bu	247,985	248,840	218,314	202,836
Oats, bu	74,404	90,007	115,995	184,481
Rye, bu	2,707	700	2,356	750
Barley, bu	......	2,000	1,314	800
Grass seed, lbs	28,940	2,284	1,411	......
Flax seed, lbs	19,200	25,740	......	......
Broom-corn, lbs	53,070	9,500	50,035	5,000
Cured meats, lbs	6,140	40,080	253,400	624,296
Beef, brls	......	......	135	180
Pork, brls	......	......	......	26
Lard, lbs	2,900	8,600	45,968	317,130
Tallow, lbs	10,480	18,390	......	81,600
Butter, lbs	75,435	90,470	91,720	58,660
Live hogs, No	5,810	7,386	10,288	9,959
Cattle, No	2,663	2,068	3,992	2,450
Sheep, No	1,131	......	642	......
Hides, lbs	98,020	136,155	84,199	38,840
Highwines, brls	170	250	150	286
Wool, lbs	202,795	26,590	224,902	197,008
Potatoes, bu	2,006	456	302	1,158
Lumber, m feet	5,921	8,364	2,942	1,963
Shingles, m	1,960	2,405	2,342	2,167
Lath, m	770	757	358	818
Salt, brls	......	2,220	2,770	2,102

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 426 bu corn; 2,313 bu oats. Withdrawn for do during the week: 11,324 bu wheat; 12,661 bu corn; 10,427 bu oats; 1,590 bu rye; 6,742 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store, this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 107 cars wheat; 448 cars corn; 5,800 bu rejected do by canal; 61 cars oats; 7 cars rye; 1 car barley. Total (714 cars), 260,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	June 21, 1873.	June 14, 1873.	June 22, 1872.
Flour, brls	50,728	48,317	40,511
Wheat, bu	451,225	454,380	182,831
Corn, bu	1,329,570	1,191,840	1,357,487
Oats, bu	555,083	766,230	789,923
Rye, bu	22,342	27,717	8,171
Barley, bu	5,800	8,000	9,530
Live hogs, No	59,424	31,632	54,866
Cattle, No	19,764	22,610	15,104
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	39,638	39,346	32,803
Wheat, bu	340,348	387,771	59,920
Corn, bu	1,322,121	1,125,326	1,610,818
Oats, bu	727,131	855,267	617,316
Rye, bu	47,603	73,227	12,130
Barley, bu	5,334	3,201	8,811
Live hogs, No	43,679	35,645	43,690
Cattle, No	16,096	18,230	10,359

The corn question was again the all-absorbing topic on 'Change, and the most opposite rumors in regard to it were circulated and believed. It was generally understood that the corn is out of condition in three other houses, the Hough Elevator, the Union Elevator, and the Rock Island A; and everybody seemed afraid to buy, or hold on that account. Many wished that those houses should be posted, as that would restore confidence in the receipts remaining, the only ones which would then be regular. Some there were who thought that, although the corn there is out of condition, that strenuous efforts will be made to avoid posting till after the 1st of July, so as to give holders a chance to unload on to two or three heavy firms who have bought the bulk of the options for next month. It is probable, however, that posting will be avoided in two of those houses, because the proprietors would rather suffer loss themselves than allow posting. The proprietors of one can point to an unblemished record in this respect, they having expended many thousands of dollars in former years to keep the grain in condition, either by steaming and cooling, or by shipping out the bad grain before it had time to contaminate the rest.

About half-past 12 o'clock to-day, a notice was posted on the bulletin board, to the effect that all the No. 2 corn in the Chicago & St. Louis Elevator (Hough's) was out of condition, and that extra storage would be charged thereon until removed. The quantity thus implicated is a little less than 61,000 bu. The firm had nearly 900,000 bu in the house six weeks ago, but made herculean efforts to clear it out, and succeeded by buying up their own receipts, and selling corn free on board. Yesterday they determined to buy up all the receipts out against the 61,000 bu now in store, and placed a broker in the market for that purpose, but the holders of those receipts generally refused to sell at current quotations. Hence the Messrs. Hough only secured some 11,000 bu, leaving the remainder (say) 50,000 bu in the hands of other parties.

The following preambles and resolutions, relative to the corn question, discussed in our columns this morning, were offered on 'Change today by J. W. Sykes, and seconded by H. C. Ranney. They will come up for action on Monday.

WHEREAS, It is charged by the daily press of this city that corn has been posted as out of condition, when the facts did not justify such action, and that the subsequent withdrawal of the corn from store showed that only an insignificant portion of the posted corn was really out of condition; and,

WHEREAS, Such alleged improper posting of the said corn has tended to depreciate to a vast extent the value of all the corn in store here, causing a severe loss to the owners thereof, and affording to such parties, who may have possessed correct information, an opportunity to purchase said corn at a depreciated price; and,

WHEREAS, The law gives a warehouseman authority to publicly post corn out of condition, or becoming so, only when "it is not in their power to preserve it;" therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the President of this Board, subject to the approval of the Directors, and that this Committee be, and hereby is, instructed to make a full, and careful, and impartial investigation of the acts of the posting, and the cause for the posting of the said corn, of the effect of said posting on the value of corn in this market, and of the facts and condition of the subsequent withdrawal of the posted corn from store, with the statements of the parties who withdrew the corn, and the State Inspector and his Deputies who examined it when shipped.

2. If such investigation shall show that the posting of the said corn was properly and legally done, and substantially found correct when the corn was shipped, then the facts shall be stated to this Board, and made public, to the end that no such unwarranted charges or statements may pass without correction.

3. But if it shall be found that such posting was without sufficient legal or proper cause, and that the subsequent shipment of the corn so proves as alleged, then this Committee shall lay before the Directors a record of the facts, and shall report to the Directors whether the parties who so posted the corn are members of this Board, and what action, if any, is wise and proper in the matter.

And this Committee shall also lay the record of these facts before the attorney of this Board, with instructions to carefully consider the same and to report his opinion in writing to the Directors, whether they contain or cover sufficient ground for any criminal charge or legal steps against the parties who are so publicly alleged to have wrongfully posted the said corn.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were quiet today, except corn and oats, which engaged the attention of the great mass of operators. Outside of these there were few important features to note. Our receipts of produce continue liberal, and shipments fair. The general feeling to-day was one of comparative steadiness.

Dry goods jobbers reported a fair inquiry from local retailers, and a liberal "order business" on interior account was also transacted, but selections were mostly small, and did not make a very satisfactory aggregate. Values were not subjected to any appreciable change, the leading staples ruling steady and comparatively firm, while undesirable makes, and unseasonable goods generally, were irregular in price. The grocery trade, though still lacking in activity, exhibits more life than at the beginning of the week, and prices seem to be more settled and uniform. There is a large movement in sugars, the extreme low prices stimulating the consumption, and holders are more confident. Coffees remain dull, and are not especially firm. Only a moderate amount of trading was done in the butter and cheese markets, and the depression noticeable for some some past has in no measure disappeared. Prices for both of these staples are unsettled and irregular. Coal was dull at former quotations. The opinion that the price of anthracite coal will not go much, if any, below the present location ($9.50) seems to be gaining ground among dealers, and at the moment the market is firm. Fish continue in active demand and remain firm at the prices current earlier in the week. Mackerel are, temporarily, scarce, and most other descriptions are in light stock. Dried fruits were selling to a moderate extent at yesterday's revised quotations. The hay market was dull at the late decline. Receipts are falling off some, but the stocks on hand are large, and sellers found it impossible to realize at any better prices. Hides and leather remain inactive. No changes of importance were noted in connection with the paints, colors, and oil markets, a fair movement being witnessed at substantially yesterday's quotations.

The wholesale lumber market was only moderately active at about the same range of prices. At the yards a fair business was transacted for Saturday, the common grades being principally in demand. There was no quotable change in prices, though they are easy for common green lumber. The iron trade continues moderate, and rates on common bar are weak at a decline of 2-10; steel remains steady. Nails are also rather weak, though without quotable change. Metals, naval stores, and building materials were unchanged. New wool is coming in slowly, and meets with a moderate inquiry. Broom-corn is less active, but steady at the quotations. The receipts are increasing. Seeds were quiet and nominal. There was a fair inquiry for green fruits, and lemons were very firm at $15.00 per box. Berries also advanced. Poultry and eggs were plenty and slow.

Lake freights were less active at ½c advance, carriers early insisting on a rise in rates, which shippers were reluctant to pay. A total of seven charters was reported, which will carry out 80,000 bu wheat and 75,000 bu corn. In addition to this, freight-room was engaged for 68,000 bu wheat from Milwaukee. Chicago rates were, to Buffalo, 7c on corn, and 7½c on wheat; to Kingston or Oswego, 11¼@11½c on corn, and 12@12½c on wheat. Corn to New England points by through rate was quoted at 23c via Buffalo.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the recent decline, the paucity of offerings preventing a further drop in sympathy with New York dullness. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 89c per gallon.

Provisions were rather more active, and weak. Mess pork was in good demand last evening, at higher prices, and the top sales reported below were made then. But that fact brought out free offerings this morning, beyond what was wanted, and caused a decline of 5@10c per brl from the closing prices of Friday's session. Lard was dull and a shade easier, though held higher at the outset. Meats were quiet, with an easier feeling in middles. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $14.85@14.90; do seller July, $14.90@14.95; do seller August, $15.00@15.10; do seller September, $16.00@16.25; do seller December, $13.75@14.00; lard, cash or seller June, $8.25@8.30; do seller July, $8.27½@8.30; do seller August, $8.45@8.50; summer do, $7.75. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9½@11½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 6⅜@6½c for shoulders; 8⅛@8¼c for short ribs; and 8¼@8⅜c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 6⅝@6¾c. English meats, 8½@8⅝c for short ribs; 8⅝@8¾c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 7½c for shoulders; 9¼c for clear ribs; 9½c for short clear, and 13@14½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.50. City tallow, 7½@7⅝c; grease quotable at 5½@6¾c. Sales were reported of 2,500 brls mess pork at $15.00; 500 brls do, seller July, at $15.15; 500 brls do at $15.10; 500 brls do at $14.97½; 250 brls do at $14.90; 750 brls do at $14.85; 500 brls do, seller August, at $15.15; 500 tcs lard, seller July, at $8.30; 500 tcs do, seller June and July, at $8.27½.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the week ending June 19, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1872; also comparative figures:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.	Hams tcs.	Should'rs lbs.	Middles, lbs.
W'k edg June 19	3,018	958	600	100,000	947,000
Same week '72	1,418	2,597	1,918	152,990	690,062
Since Nov. 1, '72	197,450	175,276	67,619	38,619,414	183,617,743
Same time '71-72	96,926	161,974	70,801	31,264,051	97,971,295

Flour was very quiet—much more so than usual—and nominally weak at previous prices. There was no shipping demand, and little local inquiry. Bran was tame and 50c lower. Sales were reported of 100 brls winter extras on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.50; 50 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.00; 200 brls do on private terms; 50 brls spring superfines at $4.25; 80 brls do at $4.00; 100 brls do at $3.75; 150 brls do at $3.25; 150 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,080 brls. Also, 30 tons bran at $8.00 on track. The following was the range of asking prices at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.50	@10.00
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 6.70
Low to medium	4.62½	@ 6.05
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@11.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00	@ 8.00
Spring superfines	2.75	@ 4.50
Rye flour	4.00	@ 4.30
Bran	8.00	@ 8.50

Wheat was quiet, and averaged 1¼@1½c lower than on 'Change yesterday, though a large part of the decline was effected last evening. The market was steady, and not much influenced by reports from other places, as most of those who usually operate in wheat were attending to corn. The premium on cash wheat over July diminished to about 4c per bu to-day, but the difference is still too great to allow of much buying for shipment, and the purchasing is speculative, those who buy and those who hold cash wheat doing so in anticipation of an expected squeeze for this month, at the end thereof, the chances for which are, however, growing "small by degrees, and beautifully less." There is a good demand for shipment at this point, but orders are generally held back till the gap is closed up. The uncertainty with regard to the future continues. Operators do not know what to think about the volume of our receipts next month, though inclined to the belief that it will not be much affected by the new law. But they do not care to trade, except in settlement, and almost nothing else was done to-day. New York was quoted quiet and dull. Seller July opened at $1.15, declined to $1.14¾, advanced to $1.15¼, and closed steady at $1.15. Seller the month was inactive, there being no offerings. Cash No. 2 spring was in some demand from the short interest. It opened at $1.19, fell off ½c, advanced to $1.19¼, and closed at $1.19@1.19¼. Seller August sold at $1.12@1.12¼, closing at $1.12¼. Seller the year was inactive. No. 1 spring was entirely nominal; No. 3 do closed at $1.07½, and rejected do at 89½c. Cash sales were reported of 16,000 bu No. 2 spring on private terms; 5,000 bu do at $1.21; 800 bu do at $1.20; 9,000 bu do at $1.19½, all hard; 6,000 bu do at $1.19⅜; 17,200 bu do at $1.19¼; 9,000 bu do at $1.19; 8,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.08; 10,000 bu do at $1.07½; 4,800 bu rejected spring at 90c; 1,600 bu do at 89c. Total, 87,400 bu.

Corn was active and steadier, but irregular in movement. There was more confidence in regard to the condition of corn now in store, and a corresponding improvement in the tone of the market for cash lots, which were 2@3c per bu above the lowest point touched yesterday, while the more deferred options averaged a shade lower than on Friday, but were strong, in sympathy with cash corn. The business transacted was, however, chiefly in settlement, outside of the purchasing for shipment, and that was much more sparing than on Friday. Most of the corn already declared hot had been bought up already, and that believed to be hot, but not yet posted, was the subject of so much uncertainty that nobody wanted it. The posting of the Chicago & St. Louis corn, late in the session, had no effect upon the market, as the fact had been expected by all concerned. There was considerable speculation in regard to the condition of the corn in other houses, some of which is believed to be hot. Liverpool was quoted 6d lower per 480 lbs, and New York was nominal. Seller July opened at 31½, declined to 31¼c, and advanced to 32½c at the close. Seller August sold at 36½@37½c, and seller September at 38⅞@39c, both closing firm at the outside. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened nominally at 27c, and closed at 30c. Strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 closed at 32½c, and rejected at 26½c. Cash sales were reported of 24,400 bu No. 2 at 32½c; 18,000 bu do at 32½c; 8,800 bu do at 32c; 5,000 bu do at 31½c; 30,000 bu do at 30c; 25,000 bu do at 29c; 17,000 bu do at 32c free on board; 3,200 bu rejected at 26½c; 16,400 bu do at 26¼c; 6,800 bu do at 26c; 4,400 bu no grade at 20c; 2,000 bu do at 19c. Total, 161,900 bu.

Oats were in better demand, and about ½c higher, though with no encouragement to holders in the tone of New York dispatches. But receipts were smaller, and there were several orders on the floor from parties who believe that oats have already touched bottom for the present. Seller July opened at 26½c and advanced to 27¼c at the close. Seller August sold at 27@27⅝c, closing at the outside. Regular No. 2 closed at 26c, and strictly fresh receipts at 26½c cash. Sales were reported of 1,200 bu at 26½c; 7,200 bu at 26¾c; 6,200 bu at 26½c; 4,500 bu at 25¾c; 10,000 bu at 25½c; 2,400 bu rejected at 23c; 2,400 bu do at 22½c; 600 bu do at 22c; 800 bu no grade at 16c. Total, 73,600 bu.

Rye was quiet and rather weak, at the price of Friday. Holders insisted on 60c for No. 2, while 59c was generally bid. Sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 60c, and 800 bu by sample at 62c.

Barley was quiet and unchanged. We quote No. 2 at 50@53c, No. 3 at 35@40c, and rejected at 25@30c—the inside at the Rock Island Elevator, and the outside at the other houses. Sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2 at 51c; 400 bu rejected at 30c; 400 bu do at 25c; 400 bu by sample at 56c. Total, 1,600 bu.

"HOT CORN" AND SHARP PRACTICE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your remarks in THE TRIBUNE of this morning on the posting of corn by certain elevators are well-timed and to the point. That there is strong presumptive evidence of trickery on the part of *some* of our elevator men cannot be denied. To-day we have another instalment of sharp practice on the part of an elevator whose owners are obliged to unload the house for repairs. Failing to induce holders of receipts to part with them at the present low price, they resort to the *trick* of posting *all* the corn in their elevator, in order that they may buy them up at their own price. Under the present standard of commercial honor which seems to govern the managers of our elevators, what security have bankers or others in making advances on receipts issued by them? It is high time that the business men and farmers of the country are given to understand what has been already too long known by business men in the city that, for "ways that are dark," the Chicago elevators are peculiar. A million of dollars' damage has been accomplished by them in the last week.

June 21, 1873. A GRAIN-SHIPPER.

[ANSWER.—It is very hard to arrive at the facts in these cases. While there is little doubt that by far the greater portion of the corn in the Northwestern Elevator was in good condition when shipped out, it is also true that the corn in the Fulton Elevator was really hot on Saturday, as witnessed personally by the writer of this paragraph. The Board of Trade will probably appoint a committee to ascertain the facts in the case, and report. COMMERCIAL ED.]

CROP PROSPECTS.

The Dubuque *Times* says:

Our correspondent from Webster City writes: "Crops in Hamilton County are coming on much better than the most sanguine expected three weeks ago. Good prospects of an average yield of corn, and an extra crop of wheat." Substantially the same story comes to us from every part of the State. The Cedar Rapids *Times* says: "The past week has been exceedingly favorable for the growing crops, especially corn. The hot sun, though a little "weakening" on mankind, is making the corn leap with joy, and it is pushing ahead with remarkable rapidity." The Wapello *Republican* says: "Crops are looking splendid. Fall wheat, as we said sometime ago, is almost a failure, but spring wheat, oats, corn, and grass never looked better. A day's ride in the cars gives one the impression that he is being whirled through an enchanted land, where only beauty and richness feasts the eye." We might make similar quotations from hundreds of papers throughout Iowa and the whole Northwest.

The Dubuque *Telegraph* says:

A letter to this office from a former resident of this county, now residing temporarily at Bloomingdale, D. T., says the wheat crop never looked better than now. The man our correspondent works for has 300 acres in wheat. Quite a scare was given to the farmers a few weeks ago by the grasshoppers, who threatened, for a time, to eat up all growing vegetation, but the worst fears are over. The grasshoppers did not do much damage.

WOOL IN AURORA.

The Aurora *Herald* says that the wool market of that city "has done more business than the entire State of Michigan, and given better prices, too. Mr. D. W. Volintine has purchased, up to date, over *twenty thousand pounds* of this year's clip. Mr. George, and Mr. Stolp have also been heavy purchasers. Our dealers have been paying, and are now paying, 40c for good common fine wool, and 45c to 50c for combing.

"Since the above was written, Mr. Volintine, as will be seen by our Board of Trade report, has purchased 6,000 pounds of fine Merino wool at 40c. The facts we have given are enough to assure all interested that Aurora is the best wool market in the West."

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active, and ⅛c higher. No 2 closed at $1.19¼ seller the month, and sold at $1.15⅝@1.15½ seller July, closing at the inside. Corn was active and a shade easier, closing at 32⅝c seller July, and 37½c seller August. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

The statement in our issue of this morning, that only about 7,000 bu of the (then) posted corn was left in store requires a slight correction. The shipment of the rest had been provided for, but it was not all moved. A vessel was being loaded from the Fulton Elevator today, and that corn was quite warm,—some of it hot.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 21.

ALCOHOL—Was unchanged. We quote 94 per cent proof at $1.78@1.83.

BLOOM-CORN—The demand has fallen off considerably within the last day or two. The receipts are increasing and a good deal of good hurl has come in. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 7@8½c; No. 1 stock braid, 5½@6½c; No. 2 do, 4½@5c; No. 3 do, 3½@4c; inside green, 4@5c; do red tip, 3½@4½c; do pale and red, 3½@3¾c.

BEANS—There is very little inquiry for beans at this season. We note a decline in navies and choice mediums, as follows: Choice hand-picked navies, $2.65; do mediums, $2.45; inferior grades, $1.25@$2.00.

BUTTER—The butter-trade was dull, with prices generally easy. Both local and Eastern buyers were operating, but only to a moderate extent, and concessions were the rule. Following are the quotations: Strictly choice yellow, 18@20c; medium to good, 15@16c; inferior to common, 10@14c.

BAGGING—Prices were without quotable change, rather easy all around. The demand continues small. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 35½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 32c; Amoskeag, 32c; OtterCreek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 65@67c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Trade is still far from being active, although a good deal of material is being disposed of. The market is easy for brick and lime. Common brick are quoted at $6.50@7.00; inferior and large lots have been sold at lower figures. We quote: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.00@2.50; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; sewer brick, $10.00; country brick, $10.50, delivered; Milwaukee pressed, $32.50, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00@28.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Indiana pressed, $20.00@22.00; do common, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—There were no new features to note in connection with the cheese market. Orders were mostly small, and sales were generally effected at inside and medium figures. We quote: New York factory, 12@13c; Elgin factory, 12@13c; Ohio factory, 11@12c; Western factory, 11@12c.

COAL—Anthracite coal was quoted firm, while most descriptions of soft coal remain easy. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Lehigh lump, $11.00; prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.50; Briar Hill, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Blossburg, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Hocking Valley, $9.00; Indiana cannel coal, $9.50; Indiana block, $8.00; Kirkland grate, $8.50; Minonk, $7.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—There is a light trade in flour-barrels, and now and then sales of packers' goods are made; but the general trade is quiet. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do, bucked, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; sawed, do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $8.50@10.50; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—There was a moderate demand from the retail dealers. The receipts were liberal, and prices ruled rather weak. Sales were made of 184 cases at 13c; 800 doz and 235 cases at 12½c; 22 brls and 900 doz at 12c.

FEATHERS—Were salable at full prices. We quote: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 75@78c; jobbing prices, 82½@87c; common to fair geese feathers, 25@60c; chicken, 6@8c.

FISH—Quotations remain the same as on the preceding days of the week. Lake fish are now in fair supply and are steady. Mackerel are scarce and nominal. Other descriptions are in moderate stock and rule firm. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.50@11.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; bank codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 35@37c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was a moderate inquiry for this line of goods, and prices were rather steadier. Stocks are full. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, 10½@11½c; raisins, $2.25@2.35; Zante currants, 6½@7c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan do, 6@7c; Western do, 5@5½c; Southern do, 4@5c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5c; blackberries, 8½@9c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 20@22c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 6@6½c.

GROCERIES—In the grocery market there were no new developments, and as a rule the quoted prices were not adhered to with a remarkable degree of firmness, though the general market was steadier than on the opening days of the week. Following are the prices current:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 33@33½c; O. G. Java, 28@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24½c; choice do, 24@24½c; prime Rio, 23½@24c; good do, 23½@23½c; common do, 22½@22½c; roasting do, 21½@21½c; Singapore, 24@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@25c; do, prime, 24½@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12½c; powdered, 11¾@12c; crushed and granulated, 11½@11½c; A, standard, 10½@10½c; do, No. 2, 10½@10½c; B, 10½@10½c; extra C, 10½@10½c; C No. 2, 10½@10½c; yellow C, 9½@10c; choice brown, 9½@10c; prime do, 9½@9½c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@10c; do prime, 9½@9½c; do, fair, 8½@9½c; common, 7½@7½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Lemons continue very firm and are quoted at $15.00, a few common being offered at $13.00@14.00. Strawberries were arriving in poor condition, and choice berries advanced to 16@18c. Raspberries were also firmer. Apples were dull. We quote: Lemons, $13.00@15.00 per box. Oranges, $12.00 per box. Apples, $3.00@4.00 per doz. Pineapples, $3.00@4.00 per doz. Bananas, $3.00@7.00 bunch. Peaches, 80c@$1.50. New apples, $1.00 per box. Strawberries, 12½@18c. Raspberries, black, 15@18c; red do, 30@32c. Gooseberries, 12½c. Cherries, 10@20c.

HOPS—Were quiet at 25@45c for Western.

HAY—Prices range about the same as on the earlier days of the week, but are rather more firmly held, the falling off in the receipts having a strengthening tendency. There are, however, large stocks in store and no immediate advance is looked for. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.50@15.00; timothy, loose pressed, $13.00@14.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@12.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.50@14.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Some little inquiry existed both on local and Eastern accounts, but sales were light in aggregate and prices were weak and variable. The following quotations are furnished; Green city butchers, 7c; green cured, light, 10½@11c; do heavy, 9½@10c; part cured, 9½@10c; green calf, 15@16c; veal kip, 13c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry flint, 19@20c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand continued moderate. Common iron is quoted 2-10 lower and concessions are made occasionally for lots. Steel is unchanged. We quote:

Iron	4	@ 4 2-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6	@ 6 5-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6½	@ 7	rates
Russia iron		22c	rates
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		21c	℔ lb
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	℔ lb
Norway nail rods	9½	@10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	11	@12c	℔ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	℔ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	℔ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23c	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½	rates

LEATHER—We quote:

LEATHER—Business continues stagnant and prices remain nominally unchanged. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ℔ lb	41@	43
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	1.10
Kip, veals	85@	1.20
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.45
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.50
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.65

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The trade was only fair at the annexed prices:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do, 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00; do, 20x28, $28.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 42c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 40c; planished copper, 48c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7½c.

NAVAL STORES—We continue to quote: Manilla rope, ℔ lb 18@19c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 16@17c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 20@25c; marline, ℔ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ℔ brl, $6.50@7.00; tar, brl, $5.00@6.00.

NAILS—There was no quotable change, though the market is rather weak. We quote: 10@60d per keg, $5.00 rates; 8d do, $5.25; 6d do, $5.50; 4d do, $5.87½; 3d do, $6.50; 3d do, fine, $8.00; 2d do $8.25; clinch, $7.37½; 12½c off to the trade.

OILS—In the oil market no new features were noted. Linseed, carbon, and turpentine were firmer, while lard, whale, and other oils were steady. A fair amount of trading was done at the annexed range of prices: Carbon, 18½@19c; extra lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 98c; do boiled, $1.03; whale, 87c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53@55c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 20c; naphtha, common, 16@17c.

POULTRY—Was in liberal supply and dull. Turkeys at this season are almost unsalable. Good-sized spring chickens bring $2.75@3.25, while small spring are slow at any price. Sales comprise: 6 coops turkeys at 12@12½c; 5 coops do at 11c; 22 coops chickens at $4.00; 18 coops spring at $2.75@3.00; 3 do at $3.25; 2 do at $2.50.

POTATOES—Old potatoes were in demand for local consumption, and shipment and the receipts were very light. Quotable at 70@75c for peachblows. New potatoes were more plenty, and sold at $4.50@5.00 per brl.

SEEDS—The market is very quiet. Small orders are filled now and then, but the spring trade is now over. Prices are irregular; millet is quotable at 75@85c; Hungarian at $1.00@1.10; timothy at $3.00@4.10; clover, $4.50@5.00; buckwheat, $1.25@1.30.

SALT—There was no change. Following are the prices current: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; ground alum, $2.30@2.40; Turk's Island, $2.00.

TEAS—Continue in fair demand, and the market exhibits a firm tone for the better grades. On low grades there is some cutting under. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuea, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 85c@$1.00; fair to good do, 65@75c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—The tobacco market was without new features. A fair demand exists, and the prices given below are held with considerable firmness.

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@38c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Was weak and unsettled: Beach, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.00 delivered.

VEGETABLES—Were in large supply, and prices were lower for most varieties. We quote: Peas, $1.00@2.00 per bu; string beans, $1.00@1.75 per bu; cucumbers, 40@60c per doz; new onions, per brl, $4.50@5.00; Bermuda do, $2.00; radishes, 20@25c; squash, 8c per lb; asparagus, 50@75c; cabbage, 75c@$1.00 per doz; turnips, 30@50c per doz; beets, 25@30c per doz; carrots, 20@25c; tomatoes, $2.00@2.50 per box.

WOOL—Was unchanged. New is coming in and selling at about the quoted prices:

Tub, washed, extra medium	47@50c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@45c
Common dingy	38@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	38@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@40c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	25@27c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	26@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@28c
Super, pulled	38@43c
Extra, pulled	38@44c

Burry wool 10@20c less

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday Evening, June 21.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 21.

The receipts of live-stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,933	5,552	784
Tuesday	3,264	13,027	709
Wednesday	2,577	17,558	914
Thursday	3,975	11,819	1,347
Friday	2,663	5,810	1,121
Saturday	500	3,800	420
Total	18,912	57,566	5,295
Last week	22,287	35,275	4,419
Week before last	20,354	65,364	5,329
Week ending May 31	20,381	54,669	3,723
Total	81,934	212,874	18,766

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,876	2,955	138
Tuesday	2,710	6,830	....
Wednesday	1,838	9,452	....
Thursday	1,311	9,467	....
Friday	3,969	10,288	642
Total	12,704	38,992	780

CATTLE—A very quiet week was passed in this department of the live-stock market. The continued heavy receipts, and the unsettled condition of prices at the seaboard have kept the market dull and depressed, and while prices have suffered no very pronounced decline they have ruled weak and variable. Shippers claimed to have lost money on last week's consignments, and they have steadily refused to invest except at something of a reduction from former rates. The stock offered for sale, though perhaps a trifle better than that received during last week, was far from being satisfactory, Texas cattle, cows, and thin steers comprising the larger portion. These descriptions steadily accumulated in the yards, and many will have to be carried over to next week, when in all probability they will have to be disposed of at even lower prices than were prevalent the past few days. The supply of Texas cattle—already liberal—exhibits a steady increase, and, as these foreign cattle are preferred to common natives, drovers can scarcely hope to profitably handle the latter. The range of the market during the week was $2.85@6.35—the inside figures for thin through Texans, and the outside for a bunch of extra graded steers, averaging 1,604 lbs. The bulk of the transfers, however, were effected at $3.00@4.50 for Texas cattle; at $3.50@5.00 for poor to medium natives, and at $5.25@5.60 for good to choice do.

To-day trade was quiet at unchanged prices. Local and outside bought moderately, the former at $3.00@4.75, and the latter at $4.50@6.00.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	5.80@6.10
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.60@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	5.00@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.65
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	3.00@3.25
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.75@5.00
Cattle—Texas, through droves	3.00@3.60

HOGS—During the first half of the week prices were on the descending scale, the unexpectedly heavy receipts and the extreme warm weather prevalent sending them down to $4.00@4.40—a decline of 30@80c. The market falling off in the arrivals since Wednesday has resulted in a sharp reaction, yesterday and to-day's advance amounting to a strong 40c, which carries prices back to within 10@15c of the closing quotations of last week, or to $4.40@4.85. If Western shippers are desirous to continue the experiences of the past two or three weeks, they have but to regularly seize the "bait" as it is regularly thrown to them at the close of each week. The "little game is so old, and so many have fallen victims to it that it is somewhat remarkable that the Western drover—who is credited with possessing something more than ordinary sagacity—should still be misled by it.

To-day the market opened active and strong. The receipts amounted to only about 3,800 head, and, under a brisk competition, sales were quick at 20c advance on yesterday's rates. By the middle of the afternoon everything was sold, and the market closed at $4.40@4.45 for common; at $4.50@4.55 for medium, and at $4.60@4.85 for good to choice. Among the day's transactions are the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
58	231	$4.50	66	219	$4.80	43	303	$4.40
54	231	4.50	41	211	4.70	156	261	4.50
50	265	4.70	62	262	4.50	74	274	4.50
106	236	4.65	53	179	4.60	61	219	4.70
66	205	4.70	58	231	4.60	186	241	4.50
35	287	4.40	54	231	4.50	53	232	4.65
62	264	4.45	36	263	4.50	473	191	4.80
60	220	4.65	58	207	4.80	58	298	4.50
51	221	4.87½	46	230	4.50	54	225	4.62½
45	273	4.55	43	303	4.40	58	200	4.75
41	280	4.75	104	243	4.70	61	215	4.60
42	200	4.60	47	267	4.60	50	299	4.50
58	214	4.73	25	193	4.80	32	218	4.40
85	271	4.50						

SHEEP—The sheep market has been very quiet since the date of our last review, and values have undergone only slight fluctuations. Although outside buyers have done comparatively little, sellers have managed to keep the pens pretty well cleared, and that without submitting to any material decline in prices. We quote poor to common at $3.00@3.75; medium at $4.00@4.25, and good to choice at $4.50@5.00.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 21.

There was a fair supply of lumber on the market this morning, and a fair business was transacted for Saturday, at about former prices. We quote: Choice cargoes of boards and strips sold at $15.50@17.00; select lumber from Green Bay at $27.00, and common boards at $11.00; joists and scantling at $9.00@9.50; shingles at $3.00, and lath at $2.00.

The following sales were reported: Cargo schr Kate Hinchman, from Oconto, 180 m ft common strips and boards at $11.00; 10 m ft piece-stuff at $9.00. Cargo schr Jenny Lind, from Grand Haven, 66,670 ft strips, 10,847 ft boards, and 7,221 ft thick uppers and selects at $15.50; 11,089 ft strips and boards at $14.00. Cargo prop Menomonee, from Green Bay and Depere, 850 m "A" shingles at $3.00. Cargo scow Harmonia, from South Haven, 60 m ft common strips and boards at $11.00. Cargo schr Mary Nau, from Green Bay, 80 m ft select lumber at $27.00; 610 m "A" shingles at $3.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Minerva, from Muskegon, 110 m ft strips and boards at $17.00; 500 m lath at $2.00. Sold by M. Ryerson & Co.

Cargo schr Bronson, from Menominee, 180 m ft mill-run strips and boards at $12.50, lath, $2.00; schr Gamecock, from Ludington, 197 m ft joists and scantling at $9.25. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $2.50; Ludington, $2.50; Muskegon, $2.00; Oconto, $3.25@3.50; Menominee, $2.50@2.75; Pentwater, $2.50; White Lake, $2.25; Grand Haven, $2.00@2.25.

AT THE YARDS.

The yard trade continues fairly active, and prices rule about the same as they have done for the past few days. Common lumber is mostly wanted, and sells at irregular prices. Following are the quotations, the inside being for green lumber; dry is steady:

First clear	$52.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	45.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	23.00	@24.00
Common siding	19.00	@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00	@38.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@14.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	14.00	@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@14.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@75.00; common, $40.00@50.00; cull, $30.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $35.00@45.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $18.00@22.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00.

Cherry—Clear, $50.00@60.00; common, $25.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $35.00@40.00.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., June 21.—The market at Little Falls this week has been dull and depressed, with a falling off in prices for best factories fully ½c from rates paid last week.

In farm dairies the delivery was nearly 900 boxes, and sales were made at 10c to 11½c for poor to common, and from 12c to 12½c for fair to extra and fancy.

Factories were largely represented, the offerings aggregating from 7,000 to 9,000 boxes, only about 3,000 of which were sold. As the views of holders were about those of buyers, many factorymen refused to sell, preferring to hold over or to send forward their goods on commission. The top price was 13½c, and there was a fierce contest among holders and buyers for 1½c more, but as buyers claimed to have met with heavy losses on the shipments of the two previous weeks, the ½c was not conceded. We give the leading transactions as follows: Avery & Ives, 84 boxes at 13½c; Bates, 125 at 13½c; Bethel, 42 at 13c; Brockett's Bridge, 67 at 13½c; Conajoharie, 108 at 13c; Central Valley, 85 at 13½c; Cold Brook, 110 at 13½c; Cook & Ives, 75 at 13½c; Crane's Corners, 210 at 13½c; Crum Creek, 79 at 13c; Dairy Hill, 51 at 13½c; Eatonville, 124 at 13½c; Fairfield Association, 187 at 13½c; Foster, 90 at 13c; Henderson Association, 72 at 13½c; Herkimer County Central, 600 13½c; Hill, 65 at 13½c; Keys, 66 at 13c; Lowville, 80 at 12½c; Laducville, 65 at 23½c; Manheim Turnpike, 70 at 13½c; Middleville, 144 at 13½c; Newport, 60 at 13½c; Paine's Hollow, 66 at 13c; Russia, 13c; Old Salisbury, 70 at 13½c; Shells' Bush, 80 at 13½c; Turner & Welch, 80 at 14½c; White Creek, 158 at 13c.

There was a very light delivery of butter, and sales were made of fine grass make at 26c.

At the Utica City market trade opened exceedingly dull, but the offerings were large, and about 3,000 to 4,000 boxes cheese were sold. The range of prices paid was from 12½c to 13½c, and one or two factories reported as going to 13½c. Complaint is made in New York City that some of the cheese arriving during the hot weather is not sufficiently firm to stand up. Other lots are not sufficiently cured, and receivers are afraid of them, as the hot weather affects them more or less unfavorably.

The weather in Herkimer County is dry, and the most serious drouth is prevailing that we have seen at this season of the year for many years past. The grass crop must be light, and pasturage is from day to day depreciating.

In Memoriam.

NEW YORK, June 21.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company held to-day, on motion, the following was unanimously adopted:

It has pleased Him, whose ways are not our ways, to take from his friends and his labors the Hon. Horace F. Clark, and we, who have known him, will desire to record on the pages where his name appears so often, an expression of sorrow for his loss, as well as our tribute to his varied services; therefore,

Resolved, That we feel that one who has been so long a leader in the material enterprises of his country, and prominent among the chief men of its chief city, needs no recital of his works or his character. The trusts he was filling, and the position he had won, bear testimony weightier than words to an integrity that never was questioned; to the mental keenness, power, and attainments manifested on so many exacting fields; to that broad group of great undertakings of his time, which yet with rare felicity was associated with exceeding accuracy and mastery of detail, and to that industry which resulted alike in his success and in his death.

Resolved, That we wish rather to record here our sense of his wise counsels and unremitting devotion to the interests of this Company, our sorrowful recollection of long and pleasant personal intercourse, and our loss of a friend whose fidelity was positive, and to whom when he promised support never wavered or forgot.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to the family of our friend, and that this Committee will attend his funeral in a body.

GEO. H. MUMFORD, Secretary.

Serious Explosion of Cartridges.

NEW YORK, June 21.—This afternoon, while Nathan Harsh and a porter named Charles Leonard were breaking up old cartridges in Harsh Brothers' ordnance store, at 49 Dey street, a terrific explosion occurred of over 2,000 cartridges strewn over the floor. The front and back windows were blown out, and two men sitting in the front store were violently blown into the street, but not seriously injured. Mr. Harsh, the porter, Leonard, and Mr. Harsh's three little sons were found frightfully injured. One of the children—Forrest Harsh—was terribly disfigured, the skin being burned off of the greater part of his body. Both children will die.

BOSTON.

Summer in New England—The Boston Flower Show.

Art-Notes—"The Day of Bunker Hill."

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, June 17, 1873.

If the long-looked-for guest be the most welcome, then indeed the present summer ought to bring more pleasure to us, here in New England, than summers usually do. The late, cold spring —so unusually and unreasonably late and cold—has given us more than a taste of the pang of hope deferred; and, if our hearts have not grown sick, our patience has had a grievous trial. But, while we waited and watched for the usual heralds of summer, of a sudden there was a change, and lo! without any herald, summer was here. We went to bed one night, shivering in the raw east wind of our Boston spring, and woke next morning to melt under a fairly tropic heat. Ninety-five degrees in the shade is a pretty high figure for May in New England; and, as might be expected, a certain class of people, who had been growling savagely at the cold, began to swear furiously at the heat. But vegetation has come forward with a bound, and our farmers say the season is already as advanced as in ordinary years. The country looks finely, and a ride through

THE BEAUTIFUL CULTIVATED ENVIRONS

of the city is delightful. Boston, so compactly built, has no fine drive within her limits, like those noble avenues which are the pride of Chicago, and no park large enough for carriage-roads. But her beautiful suburbs are like one great park,—a charming succession of gardens, villas, groves, and water, with smooth roads winding everywhere, adding the luxury of easy movement to their other charms. All these are now in the pride and pomp of their summer-beauty; the fields are fragrant with the blossoming clover, and the song of the bobolink rings joyously over meadow and orchard. Those "perfect days" of June, which, according to Mr. Lowell, are so rare, are now in their prime.

Taking the year together, the climate of our New England sea-board is a thing which

I DARE NOT DEFEND

against even the bitterest aspersions. I have always sympathized strongly with the sorrowful longing of that old Italian organ-grinder who, after having for years dispensed his wheezy music in this vicinity, confessed that he had only one object in life: to save enough money to get back to his native country, "just to enjoy a little *climate* before he died!" The poor soul was right. We have no climate, though we have some diabolically-disagreeable weather. But June can soften the asperities even of a Boston east wind, and these delicious days seem to have a heightened charm from their contrast with those which went before, as the smile of a proud, reserved beauty seems sweeter when gained than the easy favor of a gay coquette. Not alone the country, but the city itself, is now at its very best. The Common is sitting for its picture; and a walk there on one of these fair mornings is sufficient to justify in any impartial stranger's eyes the pride of Bostonians in their lovely old park.

An exhibition pleasantly in harmony with the fine weather and the summery aspect of all things is the

RHODODENDRAN SHOW

now exhibiting on the Common, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. This is, I think, the first attempt which has been made in this country to organize an exhibition of the kind. In England, large flower-shows are of annual occurrence, and attract throngs of visitors, while the prizes offered are eagerly contested. In New England, also, the interest in flower-culture is very great, especially in this State, which produces the finest cultivated flowers in the country. I have been, indeed, much surprised to learn, by recent inquiry among florists, to what an extent the export from this city of cut flowers is carried. They are sent all over the country, even New York drawing a large part of her supply for bouquets from Boston florists. But, beyond the annual displays of the Horticultural Society,—which are held indoors, and necessarily confined to narrow limits,—we have had no floral shows. The present exhibition is, therefore, wholly an experiment, and it is pleasant to see that it is a successful one. To one who has never seen an English flower-show, it is difficult to give an idea of the fascination of the scene.

UNDER THE LEAFY DOME

of the Common-trees is spread a canvas-tent, some 300 feet in length by 80 in width, the ground within being laid out in winding walks and beds. In these beds the shrubs and trees, transported hither in pots, are planted, pots and all, deep in the soil, and none of them seem to have suffered any injury from the removal. They consist principally of rhododendrons and azaleas, though a pleasing variety has been produced by the addition of a large number of curious tree-ferns and graceful palms from private green-houses. The products of Africa, of South America, of Australia, New Zealand, and Japan, are here represented; and one may spend hours in studying the graceful forms and exquisite leafage of these exotics. But, when one turns to the immense clumps of rhododendrons and azaleas, it is to encounter a splendor of bloom, a magnificence of color, quite indescribable. It recalls nothing so much as Herrick's quaint conceit of the rose

> Whose hue, angry and brave,
> Bids the rash gazer wipe his eye.

These plants are—with one or two unimportant exceptions—all native; they grow wild all over our country; and a principal object of this exhibition is to show the ease with which they may be brought to perfection,—requiring, in fact, little more care than common lilacs or syringas. The rhododundrons vary in size from low shrubs to the height of small trees, and in color from palest rose-pink to a deep-glowing crimson, while they are so full of bloom that, in some instances,

FIVE OR SIX HUNDRED BLOSSOMS

may be counted upon a single tree. The azaleas range through a still larger gamut of color, varying from scarlet and pink to snowy white, and, in the flame-colored species, from deep-orange to exquisite shades of lemon and cream-color. All these masses of bloom and fragrance set off by the graceful fringe of the ferns and palm-trees, make up a truly fascinating scene. At evening, especially, when the whole is softly lighted up, and the Germania Band, hidden behind a screen of tall rhododendrons, add the charm of their beautiful music, it is as enchanting as Armida's garden. The success of the experiment may be considered complete, and we hear the wish very generally expressed that this may be only the first of a long series of such tasteful and refined exhibitions.

FROM FLOWERS TO PICTURES

is an easy transition, and it is but a few steps from the tent door to the rooms of the Art Club, in Boylston street, where the summer exhibition is now open. It is, in some respects, one of the best which have been held. The number of pictures by our resident artists is less than usual, but there are other attractions of much interest. A large number of admirable drawings of various master-pieces of ancient sculpture, executed by pupils in the "Antique Class" of the New York Academy of Design, adorn one of the rooms, and attract much attention. The pictures by

FOREIGN ARTISTS

are numerous, and include some of great value. Conspicuous among these is a view of Constantinople, by Ziem. It has in the foreground a group of persons, in bright-colored Eastern costumes, seated in the shade of some trees. Behind them are the deep-blue waters of the Bosphorus; and beyond, the domes, minarets, and pinnacles of the city, glittering in the sun. The picture is somewhat sketchy, but full of the strong characteristics of this master. "Sunday Morning," by Schutz, showing a group of children by a cottage-door, is excellent in drawing, but somewhat confused in its general effect. Another fine picture represents a wide sweep of moorland hill, with a distant view of the sea beyond, and a herd climbing a steep road,—just a monotonous reach of rocks, gorse, and heather, but strongly treated. It suggests the manner of Troyon, and would seem to be by a pupil of his. A noticeable picture is a Santa Barbara, supposed to be by Luca von Leyden, painted in 1422. It is an excellent preservation, and a good specimen of the early Dutch school. "An Alpine Herd" by Roux, some landscapes by Lambinet, Carot, and D'Aubigny, and a ship-wreck-scene by Isabey, all pictures of much interest; but their merits are hard to put into words. I cannot, however, refrain from mentioning a picture of "Cattle Drinking," by Charles Humbert, of Geneva. Beyond the still water in the foreground, a forest-vista opens, through which streams from the low, declining sun such a flood of golden and amethyst light as painters have seldom put on canvas. The far aisles of the forest and the purple hills beyond are bathed in this mellow radiance, while the surface of the water, the rough boles of the trees, and the very horns of the cattle, are touched by it into a kind of splendor. The picture is the property of one of the members of the Club, who has refused almost fabulous prices for it.

OUR OWN ARTISTS

are represented by fewer pictures than usual; but there is no falling off in quality. There are several admirable landscapes by Gay,—one of which, a scene on Cohasset Shore, is especially interesting as showing what striking effects may be produced with such simple materials as a ledge of bare, gray rocks, and a single dwarf-oak uprooted by the wind. F. A. Bellows contributes a "View on York River," Me., which shows nice observation and truthful handling. Virgil Williams has two little harvest-scenes, companion-pieces, full of mellow autumn-light; and Morton a marine piece, "Towing into Port." There are two or three of Kensett's glowing sunsets, "Still Life" by Cole, and portraits by Bracket, Hunt, and Ernest Longfellow.

A "View of Jerusalem," by E. L. Weeks, is a large picture, not without merit, though hardly so satisfactory as could be wished. Less ambitious, but more pleasing, are several smaller pieces by the same artist. They are all Oriental scenes, and their atmosphere and coloring are full of the hot, dry glitter of the Far East. Mr. Weeks is, if I mistake not, still quite a young man; and, though he has still much to learn, his pictures give excellent promise for the future.

F. D. Williams has three pictures in the exhibition, the largest of which,

"A NEW-ENGLAND BROOK,"

is pronounced by many the finest thing which he has ever done. It is very simple in composition. In the foreground, a deep, glassy pool, in which cattle are cooling themselves, and an opening beyond, between forest-trees, through which is seen a glimpse of far blue mountains. It is painted in morning-light,—a morning at the very crown of summer,—and the atmosphere, though suffused with heat, is yet transparently clear. The sky, with its white, cumulose clouds, is full of heat, and the leaves of the trees, and the fringing bushes by the brook-side, droop in the hot air; but the water reflects the morning, and no haze has yet begun to gather. On the left, the brook widens away into a pebbly shallow, which is finished with such careful attention to detail that you are tempted to pause and cool your fingers by gathering little pebbles there. The picture shows a fine feeling for nature, and a delicate observation of her most transient and fleeting phases.

While on the subject of art, I must not omit mentioning a

NOBLE PICTURE BY GEORGE INNESS,

which is at present on exhibition at the gallery of Williams & Everett. It was painted for the recent exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris; but, owing to some delay at Geneva, arrived too late for reception there, and was accordingly sent here. The subject is "Women Washing in the River Near Perugia;" and the picture is pronounced by connoisseurs the best one by this artist ever exhibited here. It combines in a high degree the spirit and vigor which were somewhat roughly shown in Inness' earlier works, with the more refined taste in expression characteristic of his later method.

To-day is

THE GLORIOUS SEVENTEENTH,

the anniversary of Bunker Hill, and of course Boston, and more especially Charlestown, are holding festival. The shipping and the public buildings wear their holiday-bunting; companies of soldiers are marching and countermarching; bands are playing, orators spouting, cannon firing, and Chinese crackers popping at every corner. Those two universal and ineradicable propensities of the American mind—the propensities to make speeches and explode gunpowder on all possible occasions—are in full activity. What would become of us without these twin safety-valves for our overcharged patriotism, is a subject which the mind shrinks from contemplating.

E. B. C.

IDEES MOSBY.

The Young Napoleon of Virginia Politics Unbosoms Himself—The Folly of Opposing the President Explained—Grant Third Time and All the Time.

Richmond, Va. (June 19), Dispatch to the New York Herald.

In an interview on Virginia affairs, the attitude of the Administration thereto and political prospects generally, Col. John L. Mosby says:

"The issues that formerly divided the Virginia people from the Republican party were those growing out of reconstruction measures. Last year the Virginia people agreed to make no further opposition to these measures, and to accept all questions growing out of them as settled. There being no longer any questions then on principles separating the Virginia people from Gen. Grant, it became a mere matter of policy and expediency whether they would support him or Horace Greeley. I thought it was the first opportunity the Southern people had had to be restored to their proper relation and influence with the Federal Administration. In other words, I said the Southern statesmen ought to avail themselves of the opportunity and support Gen. Grant for re-election, and thereby acquire influence and control over his administration. That was the only way I saw of displacing the carpet-bag crew that represented the Government in the Southern States. I think that events have demonstrated that I was right. Gen. Grant has certainly accorded to me as much consideration and influence as any one man could have a right to expect. I never have had a conversation with Gen. Grant but that I have been more impressed with the folly and infatuated policy of the senseless war that has been kept up on his administration. I know it is the disposition of Gen. Grant to do everything in his power for the relief of the Southern people, if Southern politicians will allow him to do it. The men who control the policy of the Conservative party combine with extreme Radicals to keep the Southern people arrayed against Gen. Grant. As long as this course is pursued, the carpet-bag crew who profess to support the Administration get all of the Federal patronage. This is the sustenance, the support of the carpet-bag party in the South. Deprived of that, it would die to-morrow. I can't see why it is that, after the Southern people have accepted as final and irretrievable all the issues that once divided them from Gen. Grant, they can't now support the Administration. If they would do so the present carpet-bag and negro organizations would disband. I admit, as every Southern man must admit, the gross wrongs and outrages that have been perpetrated upon the Southern people. I am no apologist for them; but neither party proposes any atonement or any indemnity for the past. I propose, at least, to give security for the future by an alliance between the Southern people and Gen. Grant's administration. If the Southern people expect any relief it must be through Gen. Grant, and they will not get it by keeping up war on him, and what I consider an unjust war. I told Gen. Grant, a few days ago, that the radical party of Virginia didn't want the respectable portion of Virginia to support the administration, for they knew that as soon as that was done their day would be over. They want to enjoy a monopoly of the public plunder. The fewer there are in the party in Virginia the larger the distributive share will be."

Of Gen. Grant Col. Mosby says: "I think he is the ablest man in America. I think he would be more useful to the Southern people as a friend than an enemy, as they are trying to make him. I believe he has the kindest feeling towards the Southern people, and especially towards the Confederate soldiers. I have never heard an expression from him, as much as I have seen of him, indicating that he had any less respect for a Confederate than a Union soldier. Grant has all the instincts of a soldier."

When asked if he would take an active part in the ensuing State canvass, he said: "I have no expectation of doing so. I am tired of what I have had to do with politics, and intend devoting myself to my profession until the next Presidential campaign, when I expect to take the stump in favor of Gen. Grant's re-election for a third term, in order to give the Southern people the opportunity of retrieving the blunder they made in the last campaign."

He thought that either Hon. James Lyons or Gov. Wise would be most acceptable to the Administration as candidate for Governor, and if the people of Virginia would elect either of them it would be the quickest way to bridge over the "bloody chasm." He believed that he had made the President more friends by the appointments made at his (Mr. Mosby's) request than all the Radicals would have made him in a hundred years, and he does not think that any man nominated by the Republican Convention at Lynchburg can be elected.

The interview concluded with the following question and answer:

Correspondent—The newspapers are charging that Gen. Grant is trying to collect around him prominent Federal and Confederate officers for the purpose of establishing an Imperial Government or to secure his re-election for the third term. What is your opinion about it?

Col. Mosby—I don't think that Gen. Grant has any such ambitious designs; but if he desired re-election, and makes as good a President as I think he will, I'll support him for a third term. Not only that, I think all the Southern people will support him.

PERSONAL.

Miss Neilson goes to Europe, July 2, and returns to America in September.

The Prince of Wales will again visit Vienna, in August. The Princess will accompany him.

Old Subsidy Pomeroy has returned in good order to his farm at Moscotah, out somewhere west of Atchison.

Gen. Julius White, our minister to the Argentine Republic, was formally received by President Sarmiento, May 13.

Gov. Jewell has decided to carry his large collection of rare and valuable paintings with him to Russia; also, all his Jewells.

Judge John A. Wakefield, one of the pioneer Free-State men of Kansas, and famous in those times, died, last week, at Lawrence.

Old times seem to be coming again. Here are Andy Johnson, Gideon J. Pillow and Isham G. Harris mentioned as candidates for Governor of Tennessee.

President Grant has decided to visit the Adirondacks with his family early in July, and will probably remain in the wilderness about three weeks.

The rumor from New York that Judge Richardson is about to resign the office of Secretary of the Treasury is not worth serious consideration.—*Boston Journal.*

A. R. Fiske has resigned the General Superintendency of the Northern Central Railroad (Pennsylvania), and will have charge of the iron works near Pottsville.

President MacMahon's eldest son, Patrice, is a candidate for admission to the school of St. Cyr. His other sons, Emanuel and Eugene, are students at the college of Versailles.

Col. William H. Hackett, of Portsmouth, has been appointed Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the District of New Hampshire, vice Albert R. Hatch, resigned.

George S. Houghton, Master of Day Street Grammar School in Fitchburg, Mass., has accepted an appointment as Professor of Mathematics in Tabor College, Iowa.

Mayor Otis, of Cleveland, has nominated as Fire Commissioners, under a new law, Col. William H. Hayward, E. H. Bourne, John L. McIntosh, Henry A. Coffinberry, and S. S. Lyon.

Capt. M. M. Towne, late Asst. Superintendent of the Atchinson and Nebraska railroad, has been appointed Superintendent of the eastern division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, from Sedalia to Hannibal.

Runkenbrod, of the Salem *Republican*, has been nominated by the Republicans of Columbiana County, Ohio, for State Senator, and Halloway, of the Columbiana *Register*, is the Republican candidate for Representative.

Gen. von Moltke's wife is an English woman, the step-daughter of his sister. When the general was in Constantinople he wrote letters to his sister which so interested the step-daughter that she entered into correspondence with him herself and finally married him. This illustrates the danger of writing letters to women.

The Galena *Gazette* says that the statement that Judge Lawrence is about to begin the practice of law in Chicago, is, at least, premature. He intends spending a portion of the year in California, with his family, and on his return next spring will determine his future place of business—whether to take his family to Chicago or continue his home at Galesburg.

Thirty years ago three contiguous districts in the Town of Campbell, Steuben Co., N. Y., had for teachers Rev. Dr. Manning, now pastor of the old South Congregational Church, Boston, Rev. Dr. S. M. Campbell, now pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Rochester and S. W. Starkweather, now Mayor of Williamsport, Pa.

We regret to learn that the Hon. Wilder D. Foster's health is not mending very rapidly. His arduous duties and overwork at the last session of Congress have left him quite nervous. He and Mrs. Foster purpose taking an extended Eastern trip, which will begin in a week or two. We hope on his return his old-time robustness and vigor will have returned too.—*Grand Rapids Eagle.*] Mr. Foster has not yet concluded what to do with that extra pay.

Potatoes Proscribed.

Several German writers upon races predict that nations, far from improving, will deteriorate both in physical and mental characteristics if potatoes become a principal article of diet. The celebrated Carl Voight says that "the nourishing potato does not restore the wasted tissues, but makes our proletariats physically and mentally weak." The Holland physiologist, Mulder, gives the same judgment when he declares that the excessive use of potatoes among the poorer classes, and coffee and tea by the higher ranks, is the cause of the indolence of nations. Leidenfrost maintains that the revolutions of the last three centuries have been caused by the changed nourishment; the lowest workmen, in former times, ate more flesh than now, when the cheap potato forms his principal subsistence, but gives him no muscular or nervous strength.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN LOTS ON THE Milwaukee Railway, six miles distant, and twenty minutes' ride, in Clybourn's Addition to Ravenswood. These lots are laid out 50x132 feet on 80-foot streets, and will be sold upon easy terms, at from $500 to $700 per lot. The facilities for access to and from the city—the desirability of the land—it being high and thoroughly drained—the proximity to first-class improvements, churches, schools, and society, commend this property as the best at the price now in the market. Comparison challenged! The attention of the industrious—the thrifty—the cautious—is called to these lots as sites for homesteads or investments. Call, for a printed abstract and plot, upon ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—I WILL OFFER FOR 30 DAYS 30 LOTS (within 8 blocks of the Evanston Depot and within 4 blocks of fine residences, and property worth $50 per foot) for $300 per lot, in $10 monthly payments, or will furnish lumber to those who wish to build. Graded streets, trees and sidewalk. This is a rare opportunity for men of small means to secure a home or buy for investment. Two carpenters wanted. Call at Room 2, 153 Monroe-st., from 2 to 5 o'clock, or at any hour at my office near the depot in Evanston. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BY GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 83 South Clark-st., Room 16: 40 acres in Sec. 11, 38, 13. 40 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 22, 39, 13. 10 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14. 6 acres in Sec. 15, 39, 13. 2 acres in Sec. 1, 39, 13.

FOR SALE—THIRTY COTTAGES AND TWO-STORY houses at Englewood on easy terms. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A SPLENDID SELECTION of houses and lots in Evanston and South Evanston on easy terms. Parties wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine. J. R. FOWLER, Evanston.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FIVE ACRES northwest corner of Western-av. and Twelfth-st. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY—42 LOTS on Junction (Sixty-third-st.) and Englewood-avs., between Stewart-av. and Wallace-st. ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. Apply to owners, SPOFFORD & BYRNE, Room 4, No. 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS AND 5 acres good dry, improved land, one-half mile from Hobart depot on Fort Wayne Railroad, from Chicago 32 miles; price with crops $525, cash $100, balance $12 per month; no agency business; office days Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. J. EARLE, owner, Room 3, 152 Monroe.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON AN ELEGANT HOUSE and lot near the lake, well shaded with large native trees; also a very desirable house of 10 rooms two blocks from station, excellent neighborhood; also houses and building lots (some very choice at bargains) both east and west of railway. GREENLEAF & PAUL, 12 Central Union Block, and Evanston, office opposite depot.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST 20 ACRE TRACT now in the market, at city limits and near St. Paul R. R. Call Monday. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON PROPERTY—HOUSES, lots, and acres. Call at our office, 173 Madison-st., Room 1, and get a list of our property contained in the Evanston Real Estate News, published by us. L. C. PITNER & SON.

FOR SALE—EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES FOR 10 days—140 acres near South Englewood. 26 acres at North Ravenswood, on railroad. 20 acres at South Lynn. Bargains in cheap lots, West and South Sides. Also, 100 feet at Kenwood, cheap. S. DELAMATER, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3¼ ACRES IN VINCENNES ROAD Addition, Washington Heights, adjoining Morgan Park on the east, in the immediate vicinity of the new Military Institute, lying between two depots; the property is subdivided; streets opened. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—BARGAINS may be had in the following choice tracts: 160 acres, the s. w. ¼ of Sec. 19, 37, 13, ridge and grove. 120 acres in the n. w. ¼ of Sec. 34, 37, 13, ridge and grove. 40 acres in the n. e. ¼ of Sec. 25, 37, 13, ridge. 40 acres in the n. w. ¼ of Sec. 25, 37, 13, ridge and grove. 35 acres in Vincennes Road Addition, Sec. 19, 37, 14. 60 acres in Sec. 5, 37, 14. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD—A DESIRABLE dwelling-house of 8 rooms, good brick cellar, furnace, hard and soft water. Lot 145x189 feet, ornamented with fruit and shade trees. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—10, 20, OR 40 ACRES AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD. Have the cheapest piece for sub-division in the county, 20 acres near railroad. One-tenth cash, long time. Room 18 Major Block.

FOR SALE—CHOICE GROVE AND RIDGE LOTS at Washington Heights, 33 acres on the ridge in Section 7, 37, 13, in the immediate vicinity of all the first-class improvements. C. C. THAYER & CO., 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE SOME CHEAP COTTAGES to sell or rent at Hinsdale. Call from 9 to 1, at 72 and 4 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A NEW 15-HORSE POWER STATIONARY engine; also a large 5-year-old horse, suitable for team or carriage. F. J. SEXTON, Builder, 59 and 60 Pacific-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO GOOD MOWING MAchines; a good chance for farmers. Inquire of C. KAESTNER, 58 South Canal-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 108 AND 110 Dearborn-st.: DEARBORN-ST.—20x110 feet southwest corner Huron-st. INDIANA-AV.—33⅓x180 feet between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., $255 per foot, all cash. This lot is surrounded by elegant residences, and is offered for cash at $50 per foot less than its value. WABASH-AV.—Large house, with lease of lot, near Twelfth-st. Will exchange for good acre property in the suburbs on South Side. WABASH-AV.—200x160 feet corner Fifty-seventh-st., for sale in 50-foot lots on five years' time; no payment down to parties who will build immediately.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS UPON HALSTED, Emerald, Dashiell, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, State, Arnold, Buddan, and Thirty-seventh-sts.; also on Wentworth, Archer, and Egan-avs. Small payment down; balance 5 years at 6 per cent. Apply to owner. HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—THAT VALUABLE LOT 58x92½ FEET on northwest corner of Fifth-av. and Monroe-st.; will be sold cheap; the new buildings going up near this property, with the prospect of change of Post-Office to this vicinity, bespeak a good future for it. W. H. PHARE, 141 and 143 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THREE CHOICE CORNERS ON SOUTH Park Boulevard and South Park; $125 per foot will buy one of them. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY AFTERnoon, June 24, at 4½ o'clock, on the premises, the genteel 2-story and basement octagon brick residence and lot No. 151 Thirty-seventh-st. Sale positive and without reserve. C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, 186 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW, HANDSOME 8-ROOM GOTHIC, lot 50x150, large shade trees, barn, and garden; small amount cash. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—NEW COTtage and lot on corner, near horse-cars; only $200 down. C. W. DEAN, 153 Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—CHOICE—CALUMET-AV. 50 feet, east front, Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts. Prairie-av., 50 feet near Twentieth-st. Indiana-av., 50 feet near Twenty third-st. Splendid trees, shrubbery, etc. Michigan-av., 50 feet near Twenty-sixth, fronting east. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED—STATE-ST., TWENTY-eighth-st., 2-story store, east front, $6,500. Prairie-av., 1469, 2-story frame, 9 rooms, $6,000. Wabash-av., 899, 3-story French-roof, 14 rooms, brick barn, etc., will be sold cheap. Michigan-av., 502, marble front, easy terms, $15,000. Indiana-av., 2-story house, corner, 50-foot lot, $10,000. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—UNIMPROVED. Choice five acres, fronting 342 feet, Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard. Fronting 300 feet, Wabash-av. Fronting 300 feet, State-st. Attention of investors invited; one of the most desirable tracts now offered. Terms easy; title perfect. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—UNIMPROVED—WABASH-AV. 225 feet on southeast corner of Thirty-fourth-st., gas, water, sewerage, &c. 200 feet at Thirty-ninth-st., $125. 50 feet at Forty-fifth-st., $80. 50 feet at Fortieth-st., $90. 175 feet corner of Fifty-fourth-st., $60. State-st.— 25 feet at Thirty-second-st., $125. 25 feet at Thirty-sixth-st., $110. 50 feet at Forty-fifth-st., $70. FRED. L. FAKE, & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 99X128, CORNER KEDZIE-AV. and Madison-st.; lot 25x121 on Madison-st., little east of Central Park. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV.—2¾ ACRES SOUTHeast corner of Vincennes-av and Forty-sixth-st., opposite residence of Potter Palmer. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WENTWORTH-AV.—FIVE ACRES ON Wentworth-av., running through to Stewart-av., near Forty-seventh-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV.—62x125 FEET ON South Park-av., near Thirty-third-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—150X161 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth-sts., east front; terms, 1-5 cash, and balance at end of 4 and 5 years. These lots are opposite that part of the Park now being improved. Will let all the purchase money run on long time to parties who will build immediately. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK—100 LOTS FRONTING the South Park, and on Madison, Drexel, and Egandale-avs. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—LOT 25x100 ON INDIana-st., northeast corner Diller-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.: 80 feet, near Sixteenth-st., cheap. 50 feet, corner Twenty-fifth-st., $400. 150 feet, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., $400. 50 feet, Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., $275. 98 feet, corner Thirty-fourth-st., $200. 50 feet, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts., $165. 150 feet, corner Thirty-seventh-st., $175. 80 feet, corner Thirty-eighth-st., $175. FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—LOTS 50X160, BEtween Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts., west front, $200 per foot. 50x160, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., west front, $175 per foot. 50x180, north of Twenty-sixth-st., east front, $400 per foot. 50x160, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts., west front, with small house, $350 per foot. 200x160, southeast corner Forty-eighth-st., cheap. 75x170, near Fifty-third-st., $75 per foot. 204x160, northeast corner Forty-fifth-st., and 129x160 ft., east front, on Indiana-av., just north of Forty-fifth-st.; must be sold in a body, at $100 per foot on easy terms. A much higher price has been refused for the west front, but as the property belongs to an Eastern estate, it must be sold together. Title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, HUMBOLDT PARK BOUlevard, near Palmer-place. Will subdivide advantageously and retail at large profit. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, OCTAGON FRONT BRICK residence, two stories and basement, 10 rooms, lot 29 feet front; excellent location, West Side; $9,500. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT NORTHWESTERN CAR works, cheapest lots near the works, 1-6 cash, balance 4 years. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS, THIRTY-FIRST-ST., BUDDAN, Shurtleff-av., Lyman and Haynes-st.; cheap, and easy terms. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, MONTHLY PAYments, 2 new houses, 9 rooms each, on West Taylor-st., near Western-av. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS BUILDING ON East Lake-st., 40x185 feet, 4 stories and basement, built in modern style in the most substantial manner; leased for 5 years, and paying a rental of about 17 per cent per annum over and above all taxes, expenses, etc. on price asked. Apply or address G G D, Nos. 195 and 197 East Lake-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five year's time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE DESIRABLE residence, 1119 Indiana-av., containing 14 rooms, handsome saloon parlor, conservatory, brick store-room, two bath-rooms, hot and cold water all through the house, frescoed ceilings, painted walls, plate glass windows, etc., etc. There is also a fine barn on the premises, and everything is in perfect repair. Possession given at any time. Call between 4 to 6 on any day during the week.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV. LOTS, CHEAP—LOTS on Calumet-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., on terms, one-tenth cash, balance in nine equal annual payments at 8 per cent interest. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 309 AND 311 TWENTY-SECOND-st., between Purple and Wentworth-avs., with one very large building and one cottage, with lots. This property can be bought under the market value by a cash customer. No trade. G. HOLZ, 105 Archer-av.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW HOUSES, WITH LOTS 25x125 each, south front, near Central Park, on monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments. This is a splendid chance for a steady person to save his money. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV. LOTS, CHEAP. Lots on Calumet-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., on terms of one-tenth cash, balance in nine equal annual payments, at 8 per cent interest. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT HALF COST, BUILDING 20x70 FEET and 3½ years lease of ground, in best business point of Division-st. D. E. FISKE, Room 6, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—A FINE HOUSE, with large lot, in one of the most desirable blocks on this avenue; house 14 or 15 rooms, handsomely finished and very attractive. Location, terms, &c., on application to FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WITHIN FOUR BLOCKS (WEST) OF Union Park, a 12-room new house, worth $1,500. Also a large house and lot, Buddan-st., near Twenty-eighth, worth $3,500. Belong to a non-resident, and must be sold within ten days for what they will bring. A rare chance for a bargain. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD BUILDING LOTS WEST of Ashland-av., and south of VanBuren-st. GUSTIN & WALLACE, Room 3, Tribune Building.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 7 HAWLEY BUILDing, have to loan, for three years on Chicago real estate, $3,000, $2,500, $2,000, $1,500, $1,000. Southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts., 9 to 12, and 2 to 4.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 188 Washington-st.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice; late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 5.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN AMOUNTS $1,000 OR MORE on city real estate or Illinois farms within 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, Reaper Block. Good mortgages bought.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTATE, 9 and 10 per cent. Can close without delay. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—$3,000 FOR 3 TO 5 YEARS. D. COLE & SON, Loan Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE security in sums of $5,000 and upwards. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

WANTED—$8,000 OR $10,000 OF GOOD REAL estate paper; will pay good rates. THOMAS A. HILL, 128 Dearborn-st.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE for 5 years, at 10 per cent and low commission. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

MEDICAL.

THE ELECTRO-CHEMICAL CURE, 706 WABASH-av. Treatment superior to all, either to cure or prevent disease.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A HOTEL IN A BEAUTIFUL AND FASHIONable village on lake shore, 35 minute's ride from Chicago, for sale or lease; first-class patronage at good prices, more than can be accommodated. W. W. WATSON, 203 LaSalle-st.

A NO. 1 BILLIARD HALL AND FINELY FITTED up bar for sale; good location, on the North Side; rent very low. NOCKIN & REICHARD, 75 South Dearborn-st.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL, WITH RESTaurant attached, newly and neatly fitted up, for sale. Location good. Everything complete and in good running order. Address C, Box 345, P. O.

A LODGING HOUSE IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR sale. A fine central location, containing 140 rooms, with a well-established business. For further information and particulars address C. G. MOXLEY, Real Estate, No. 238 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED CASH BUSINESS FOR sale or exchange; paying from 50 to 100 per cent; located on Lake-st.; stock on hand and in manufacturing about $20,000 cash price. Address J R N, Box 82 Tribune office.

A BARGAIN—RESTAURANT FIXTURES FOR sale cheap, at 52 West Randolph-st. Inquire at 34 South Clinton-st.

BILLIARD AND SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALE AT A bargain. Present owner is called away on urgent business. A rare chance for the right party. None but those with money need address, for particulars, M 31, Tribune office.

CONFECTIONERY FOR SALE — THE WELL-known confectionery and ice-cream establishment of the late James Curry, Milwaukee, is for sale, at a reasonable price; possession given immediately. This is a rare chance for some one to obtain a lucrative and profitable business, which has been twelve years' established, and doing the best trade in the line in the city. For particulars inquire of A. J. W. PIERCE, 144 West Water-st., or address M. CURRY, 423 Milwaukee-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—EXCLUSIVELY REtail; no paints, etc. Sales 1872, $26,000 cash, in a city of 40,000 inhabitants. Price, $10,000. Address E. KEMPER, Dayton, Ohio.

GROCERY STORES, CASH REQUIRED, $500 TO $3,500. Billiard-room, $900. Office business, $500. Restaurant, $500. Other good openings worth investigating, for sale by J. E. KIMBALL, 126 Dearborn-st.

GROCERY AND SAMPLE ROOM ATTACHED for sale, full stock of groceries and liquors. Apply to LYNCH BROS., 127 South Water-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—CHEAP—ICE-BOX and all complete, Corner Carroll and Elizabeth-sts., doing a good cash business.

NEW YORK—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A first-class Broadway Hotel for sale. Address B H, Station D, New York.

SAWMILL, &C., FOR SALE—A LANE & BODLEY sawmill and a Daniels' timber planer, respectively, with carriage and bed, capable of sawing and planing lengths to seventy feet, together with planer and matcher, surfacer and cutting-off saws; also a P. W. Gates' eighty-horse power engine, are offered for sale. All are in good working order, and can be examined at our works, east of Stock Yards. Apply to THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, 210 LaSalle-st., corner Adams.

SALOON FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—THREE rooms attached; low rent. Halsted-st. Apply at 162 Blue Island-av.

WHO WANTS 100 TO 200 BEDS AND A COMPLETE outfit for a hotel and board my family and share profits? 129 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

12 NORTH SANGAMON-ST.—ONE GENTLEMAN can have board and pleasant room, with water in it, in a strictly private family.

87 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., UP-STAIRS—DAY board and private lunch-rooms. Meals at all hours, subject to order. MRS. A. T. STEWART.

138 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARDING BY the week or day can be had; also furnished or unfurnished rooms.

354 FULTON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR one or two gentlemen, with nice room, or two day-boarders. Terms moderate.

489 WEST MADISON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, very pleasant and newly-furnished rooms to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Table boarders can be accommodated.

THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL, CORNER OF WASHington and Desplaines-sts; will board merchants, clerks, salesmen, etc., for $6 to $7 per week. Day board, $4.50, and accommodations first-class.

South Side.

37 MYRICK-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, WITH first-class board.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board, with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $4.

49 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST.—FRONT ROOM, with closet and alcove; house with all modern improvements. Good table board at reasonable rates.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, nicely furnished rooms; also day boarders wanted.

470 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND the best of board for gentlemen. Only those who can appreciate a home need apply. Day boarders accommodated.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE) NEAR Twenty-ninth—A nice cheerful family hotel, excellent table and positively the lowest prices in the city; single rooms $6 per week.

550 WABASH-AV—ROOMS WITH BOARD; DAY board. Barn to rent.

796 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms, with or without board, to first-class parties. References exchanged.

1074 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, with large closet attached; also a large back room, unfurnished, with or without board.

1310 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with board.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF ROCKAWAYS, cabriolets, phaetons, slide seats, top and no top buggies, &c., at low prices. 327 State-st. P. L. SMITH.

CHATTEL-MORTGAGE SALE OF A SPAN OF heavy horses, wagon, and harness; span of fast mules; new three-spring wagon and harness. Corner of Market and Randolph-sts., on Monday, June 23, at 9:30 a. m., without any reserve. JNO. GRAHAM, Mortgagee.

FOR SALE—BY MILTIMORE, STRUNK & CO., 100 West Monroe-st.: stone truck, team and harness, 4 second-hand wagons, express and buggy horses, close carriage.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD SIX-YEAR-OLD MARE, fit for buggy or light wagon; will sell cheap. 163 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, ROCKAways, buggies, &c., at reduced prices, to reduce stock till July 4, at 353 and 355 West Randolph-st. G. L. BRADLEY.

FOR SALE—LUMBER TEAM COMPLETE; CHEAP, for cash. Inquire at 120 North Canal-st.

GOOD PASTURAGE FOR HORSES, AT STONY Island Farm, in Hyde Park; $1 per week. E. G. CLARK.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., has for sale or exchange a good stock of open and top buggies, phaetons, business and express wagons, side-spring Concords, single and double harness, etc. Also a span of handsome black carriage horses. The above are well worthy the inspection of parties requiring a first-class team. To let, buggies and carriages of every description, with or without horses, by the day, week, month, or year.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., corner of State, having fully resolved to retire from business, offers for sale the lease of a good-paying livery-stable and dwelling, with the stock at a fair valuation; terms liberal to a responsible party; rent very low.

TROTTING HORSES TUCKAHOE AND BLACK Diamond, thoroughbred horse Crighton by Glencoe, at stable on Sixty-third-st., first east of Cottage Grove-av. Call and see V. ROBORDS, Agent.

WANTED—100 CAVALRY HORSES. M. C. WILBUR & BRO., 167 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—THREE OR FOUR heavy work horses or mules. Coal office, 188 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—8 OR 10 HEAVY teams, with wagons and harness, for railway work. Will pay part in good lots and balance in cash. Also, a buggy-horse cheap for cash. BOILVIN & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SADDLE HORSE. ADDRESS L 50, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF A 9-room house. The furniture is new and will be sold for small payment down, and balance monthly, secured by mortgage. The house is brown stone front, in one of the most desirable locations on the North Side, and will be rented if desired. F 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, FURNITURE AND household goods, at 305 North Wells-st., on Monday, June 23, at 10 o'clock a. m.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS ARE SELLING AT COST at 71 and 73 North Wells-st. A large stock of furniture must be sold by July 1.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—47,000 PROBLEMS (MORE OR less) in interest, computed for four distinct business periods of time, in one minute, at any rate per cent. New arithmetical alphabet, The Leaver. Absolute right method of finding cube and square root; also, an unlimited number of ways; the most remarkable discoveries of the Nineteenth Century; book contains 108 pages. Price, $1. Address J. A. HENDERSON, A. M., Author, San Francisco, Cal., Box No. 85.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my needle-books, machine-needles, dress elevators, &c., &c. C. M. LININGTON, 177 East Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR NEW BUTton-hole cutter, needle-threading thimble, and other new articles. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—4 OR 5 GOOD CANVASSERS to travel; something new; sells at sight. Extraordinary inducements offered. Apply at store 207 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, FOR the fastest selling goods in America; $10 a day easily made; some make $25. Call or send. Samples to country free. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—SUNDAY EVENING, June 15, from 580 West Adams-st., a dark sorrel horse with star in forehead, and a little knee-sprung. A suitable reward will be paid for his return or any information that may lead to his recovery, which can be left at the above number, or at the office of C. H. CASE, 160 East Washington-st.

INSTRUCTION.

FOR SALE—$3,000 WILL BUY A FIRST-CLASS private boarding-school on the Mississippi River, near Keokuk, if taken soon. Highest reference. A rare bargain. Address Dr. J. M. ANDERSON, Montrose, Ia.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

LUMBER AND TIMBER CHEAP AT SHEPARD'S Yard, North Pier, near Light-House. 100 m ft long joist. Bills cut to order.

TO LEASE.

HOTEL FOR LEASE—THE FINEST BUILDING in Southern Illinois, just completed, and containing 60 rooms, will be leased on easy terms to good parties who will furnish it. Call on or address NORTH, CAMPBELL & CO., Carbondale, Ill.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—DWELLING 381 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., 6 rooms (over store). OMAR BUSHNELL, 130 Dearborn-st., Rooms 11 and 12.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, IN complete order, modern improvements, No. 1092 Wabash-av., near Twenty-fourth-st. Inquire at No. 23 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, all modern improvements, corner Erie and Cass-sts., 10 minutes' walk from Court-House. C. N. HAMMOND, 144 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER STORY OF HOUSE 437 South Dearborn-st., containing 7 rooms, 2 closets.

TO RENT—TILL NOVEMBER OR DECEMBER, AS desired, No. 827 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st., basement, parlors, and bed-rooms, well furnished, with everything needed for housekeeping. Persons wishing to enjoy a cool, agreeable summer residence can find nothing more desirable. A first-class piano, and 1,000-volume library; all modern improvements. A party of gentlemen would find this cheaper and more luxurious than the heated hotel life for the summer. References given and required.

TO RENT—A BOARDING-HOUSE, TWO STORIES, with basement, situated on North Halsted-st. Inquire at 134 North Halsted-st.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, NICE YARD, good neighborhood, West Side, $25 to good party. C. W. DEAN, 153 Clark-st., Room 16.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARBLE front residence, 11 rooms, 1036 Wabash-av. Inquire of FRED. W. PECK, Room 8, Nixon's Building.

TO RENT—CHEAP, UNTIL MAY NEXT, A NEW two-story and basement marble-front house, fronting on Ellis Park. Apply to CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 150 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—HOUSE, ELEGANTLY furnished, valuable ground lease. Inquire on the premises, No. 84 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—TWO STORY FRAME HOUSES NOS. 24, 26, and 28 Thirty-seventh-st., near Ellis-av., 10 rooms, good repair; very reasonable rent. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st., or 81 Vincennes-av., after 5 p. m.

TO RENT—BY WM. C. DOW, ROOM 21 TRIBUNE Building: Stone-front house 335 North LaSalle-st., near Oak, with all modern improvements. Brick house on North LaSalle-st., near North-av., two stories and basement. Two brick houses on North Clark-st., near Belden-av., two stories, basement, and sub-cellar. Furnished house at Kenwood, 9 rooms, large lot, and good stable.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 8 rooms, south front, 950 West Monroe-st., close to Western-av. Rent low to desirable tenant. Apply to JOHN WEST, 991 West Monroe-st, next door to above.

TO RENT—NEW 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE; HOT and cold water, bath, &c. Basement 152 Randolph-st., near Sherman House. W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 489 WABASH-AV., GOOD location for a millinery or dress making establishment. Apply to W. C. DOW, Room 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—LARGE FRAME HOUSE, 421 SUPErior-st., near the lake; a splendid location; house contains 12 rooms; all the modern improvements; rent very reasonable, $70 per month. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE 971 WABASH-AV., FOR A term of years; house 1022 Michigan-av.; new house on Thirty-sixth-st., near Michigan-av., cheap to a good tenant; house 40 Union Park-place. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

Suburban.

TO RENT—I HAVE TWO NICE FARMS, WITH comfortable houses and large orchards, near the depot; would make good summer homes for city business men. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—SOME nice places for the summer; large orchards and grounds. Inquire of O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st., 9 to 1 a. m.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GAS, bath, &c., at 1160 Indiana-av., north of Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen at 42 East Harrison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, by the day, week, or month, terms reasonable, at the St. Julien, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM, with alcove, in the residence of a private family; location central. Address G 79, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with the comforts of a home. Apply at house, 1109 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT AND back parlors, suitable for two or three gentlemen. 368 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICE FRONT ROOMS FOR HOUSE-keeping, also for lodging, with or without board, at 667 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SEVERAL GOOD ROOMS FURNISHed, that can be rented cheap. 245 West Madison-st., near the corner of Sangamon.

TO RENT—CHEAP—THREE ROOMS WITH CLOSets, &c., $12; also, two rooms, $7; all in good order. D. E. FISK, Room 6, Otis Block.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS overlooking the lake and Exposition grounds. Transcients accommodated. Apply at Room 43, 10 and 12 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE BEST LOCATED ROOM, 60x100, first floor, with all the machinery for sash, doors, &c., in the city. Address F 7, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICE, OR SMALL STORE, AT 421 State-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, AND UNFURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, in Prussing's Building on State-st., between Congress and Harrison. Inquire at the office of Prussing Vinegar Works, 341 State-st.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY ON SOUTH BRANCH near Twenty-second-st.; 100 feet on the river by 220 feet to C. & A. R. R. Apply to HENRY P. ISHAM, Room 32 Portland Block.

TO RENT—A GOOD LAGER-BEER BASEMENT, with fixtures and liquors for sale; the best along the creek; it is 72x22. No. 37 East Erie-st., North Side.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, GOOD LIGHT IN front and side, corner of alley, suitable for jobbing business; will be rented low to good tenant. Apply on first floor to HERRING & CO., corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 65 LAKE-st., corner of State; well lighted; easy of access. Inquire on first floor.

TO RENT—THE LARGE STORE JUST BEING COMpleted on East Madison-st., near corner of LaSalle; five stories and basement, 30x180 feet; suitable for wholesale or retail; a most desirable location for any business. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—LOFTS—THEY MUST BE well located for business, with or without steam, either on Michigan or Wabash-avs., or South Water and River-sts., north of Lake and east of Dearborn-st.; give price, &c. Address BOUSFIELD & POOLE MANUFACTURING CO., 159 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR single gentlemen on North Side. Address X 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG LADY, A front room, unfurnished preferred, with or without board, north of Twelfth and east of State-sts. Address F 72, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—CITY AND SUBURBAN LOTS to exchange for furniture or a good double team and carriage, or jewelry; lots will be exchanged at their cash value. Address L 47, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—LUMBER IN YARD IN CHICAgo, for an improved stock farm. Address L 86, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—1,200 FEET FRONTING MORGAN Park, at Washington Heights. 1,000 feet on State-st. and Wabash-av., near Englewood. One acre (residence lot) at Aurora, and $3,000 cash. Will exchange the whole or part for good building lots or other property in the city. GILBERT, SUMWALT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—300,000 BEST BRICK FOR 3 OR more acres of land on lake shore, this side of Highland Park. BOILVIN & CO., 48 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE on the West Side, for a good lot and some money. R. M. POUCHER & CO., Room 13, Otis Block.

WANTED—A STOCK OF LUMBER IN EXCHANGE for a farm worth $6,000, located on a leading railroad 100 miles from Chicago. Address W. F. SEMPLE, Mount Vernon, Ohio.

WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE, a good stock of watches and jewelry in a good location in city or large village. M 4, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST AND BEST STOCK of Eastern baby carriages in the city at the Willow Ware Manufactory, No. 235 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CANNONS MOUNTED—FIREARMS, ammunition, flags of all kinds, Chinese lanterns, red and blue lights for illuminating, tents, wagon-covers, military equipments at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE-SIZED SAFE, IN GOOD condition, cheap for cash, or in exchange for real estate. 123 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—SAVINGS AND COMMERCIAL BANK charter; legal status and organization unquestioned. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

FOR SALE—LARGE QUANTITY OF PACKING-boxes, cheap. SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 111 State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS offered to an active business man with $10,000 capital, —$4,000 ready money only required,—to buy the interest of a retiring partner in a safe, legitimate business, thoroughly established. Apply to WM. U. GRANT, 29 Portland Block.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, IN AN ESTablished cash business paying $300 per month. None but parties who are ready for business and have good references need apply. 127 South Clark-st., Room 38.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SATURDAY NIGHT, FROM ROBEY-ST. to South Side Boulevard, pocket-book containing $225 currency, land warrant No. 104,908, notes, papers, &c.; no use but to owner. Finder, returning papers, can keep the money. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

FOUND—CAME TO THE PREMISES OF THE SUBscriber, yesterday morning, one bay mare, weight about 1,000 pounds, star in forehead, hind feet white above fetlock, sore forward. Owner can have the same by calling at D. H. HOMES' Livery Stables, 715 and 717 West Lake-st., paying charges and cost of advertisement.

TAKEN UP—A CREAM-COLORED MARE, WHITE mane and tail, about 14 hands high, 8 years old. Reward for return to THOMAS JIPSON, Lyons, Cook Co., Ill.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF THE ELDER OF THE TWO young ladies who, with their mother, reached Chicago about 8 p. m. on the C., A. & St. L. R. R., Saturday evening, will send her address to the gentleman who sat opposite them in the cars, and who advised them to take a hack at the depot, she will hear of something to her advantage. Address T. WALLACE, Lock Box 426, Milwaukee, Wis.

PERSONAL—WILL THE YOUNG LADY IN BLACK that recognized friend Sunday afternoon at Union Park, took Twenty-second-st. car at Loomis-st., please send her address to G 95, Tribune office?

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CLERK FOR A GENeral merchandise store in a mining region. Apply at Room 22, Sands House, Fifth-av., 8 to 9 o'clock a. m., June 24 and 25.

WANTED—ASSISTANT TO THE GROCERY BUSIness; one that understands the business and knows the city, and come well recommended. Apply at 274 South Franklin-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER; STEADY WORK. Apply at 649 West Lake-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD TEAMSTERS FOR heavy work. Apply at 335 Arnold-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 MEN FOR CONSTRUCTION-TRAIN in Michigan; free fare; also, 500 for Ohio and Indiana; one year's work; also, men for city work, sawmill hands, farm-hands, choppers, bark-peelers, and quarrymen. For particulars and transportation, apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st.

WANTED—ONE CLERK, FOUR SALESMEN, SIX men for light work, and other situations furnished; also man for office, with $400. 178 State-st., Room 12.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY—500 LABORERS for the Wisconsin Central; company work; fare and office charges advanced; wages $2 per day. 200 for the Canada Southern; 500 for the Baltimore & Pittsburgh Railroad. Also, 50 carpenters, wood-choppers, farm and sawmill hands. Apply at 259 East Randolph-st., Lind Block. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS, WAGES, $2 per day; board, $4. Steady work; good pay. Apply at 59 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR RAILROADS IN WISconsin, Canada Southern, Illinois, and Michigan. Wages from $1.75 to $2.50 per day. 50 for farms and bark-peeling. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD MEN ON CONSTRUCtion train for Michigan Central; free fare. Apply at 46 West Randolph-st., Room 1.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State; biggest chance ever offered to make money. Our articles are new, and sell at sight. If you want to make money in a light and pleasant business, don't fail to call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A MAN WITH A CASH CAPITAL OF from $500 to $1,000 to take the general agency of a manufacturing company's goods. This is a rare chance for a party with a small capital, as the business is well established, and pays from $12 to $20 per day, with no risk attached. For particulars apply to the Doolittle Manufacturing Company, 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN IN CITY AND country; $30 per week and all expenses paid. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD, ACTIVE MEN TO travel and take orders for an article that everybody wants. A rare chance to make money. GOTTWALS & McDONOUGH, 207 South Clark-st.

WANTED—MEN OR WOMEN OF ANY AGE, TO sell Prof. Henry's non-explosive compound for kerosene oil; $6 to $15 a day easily made on small capital. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A FEW MEN IN THE CITY AND country, to sell clothes wringers, and to collect old wringers for repair; will pay well. H. S. THAYER & CO., 32 West Washington-st.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT, TO call on JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st.; $30 to $40 per week, sure money.

WANTED—TWO BOYS AT 75 WEST MADISON-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO HELP DO LIGHT housework and take care of a baby. Apply at Room 24, 90 Clark-st., any time after 10 a. m.

WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, to whom liberal pay will be given. Apply at once, with references, at 436 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, OR MIDDLE-AGED woman, for general housework; German, Swede, or Danish preferred. Apply at 715 Tyler-st., Sunday and Monday, from 10 to 3.

WANTED—FOUR TAILORS TO WORK ON coats; also three girls to sew with machine. Apply at 360 West Chicago-av.

WANTED—A SWEDE, GERMAN, NORWEGIAN, or colored woman to cook for a small private family. The highest wages paid. Call at 76 Twenty-sixth-st., after dinner.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT cook for a first-class private boarding-house. Good wages. Call Monday at No. 1200 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A RELIABLE GIRL, WITH REFERence, for general housework in a small family. Apply Monday at 817 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO FIRST-CLASS chambermaids, one assistant cook who understands carving, and one bar-keeper. Inquire of F. CUNY, No. 137 East Adams-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD, STRONG girl to do washing and ironing. Must sleep out. Apply at 479 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries, city and country, at 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRESCRIPTION OR general drug clerk, by a competent druggist. Address C. A. BUFFINGTON, Jerseyville, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO is willing to pay from $10 to $25 for a situation; has been in business 4 years; speaks English and German; good reference furnished. Address for 3 days BIZ, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN THE DRUG BUSINESS or a chemical manufactory, by a competent graduate in pharmacy, with city references. Address E G B, care of Dr. Andrews, No. 6 Sixteenth-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN OR MANager in the manufacture of furniture for bank, office, or stair work, by one who knows his business and is a good designer, and can apply machinery. Address FOREMAN, Tribune office, or 357 West Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MALE head cook; hotel preferred; best reference given from a first-class hotel. Address L 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 18 years of age, to learn the tinner's trade; best references can be given. Please call or address G R W, 265 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IRON-molder; one who has had twenty years' experience as foreman, and workman of steady, sober habits. Address MOLDER MONITOR, Streator, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE; the woman as hotel cook, the man willing to make himself useful. Good references. Apply at MRS. BATES' office, 10 Peck-court.

SITUATION WANTED—TO HOTEL KEEPERS—By a first-class dining-room steward or head waiter. The best of reference given as to ability. Address X 93, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A small family, to sew or do light housework. Call for one week, at 6 South Sheldon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do second work or take care of children. Please call or address G 12, Tribune office, for two days.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS A SEAMstress in a private family, or understand the linen room work in a hotel; has had some experience in this city; references given if required. Address 359 West Polk-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE BY A LADY who can give good references. Address for three days M 1, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good help of all kinds can be supplied at MRS. THOMPSON'S office, 1000 State-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS BY A well educated young lady, lately arrived from Germany. Address X 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS, BY A lady, in a gentleman's family. Acquirements, music, French, and drawing, and English branches. Can give the best reference, and have had several years' experience; would like to go the seaside. Address GOVERNESS, No. 35 Twenty-fifth-st., Chicago.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING-MACHINES—GENeral office, 150 State-st.; branch office, 972 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing-machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st. and 126 North Clark, corner Ohio, machines sold or rented on easy payments and sewing given when required. Machines repaired.

SINGER OFFICE, 225 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—H. J. MELCHERT, Agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, and rented. Open evenings.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 13 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 234 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

WANTED—PERSONS COMPETENT TO CANVASS a valuable sewing-machine attachment. Employment profitable. Call from 3 to 5 p. m., at 154 South LaSalle-st., Room 19, Otis Block.

$10 WORTH OF ATTACHMENTS GIVEN AWAY to every person purchasing a sewing machine at 268 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan office, 564 State-st.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT—BOOKS OPENED AND closed, complicated accounts adjusted; posting and general office work promptly attended to. Address L 55, Tribune office.

I WISH TO INVEST MY TIME AND $10,000 IN SOME legitimate wholesale business; unquestionable references given, and all communications received in confidence. Address G 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—COPYING, POSTING, OR THE charge of a small set of books, by an elegant writer and accurate accountant whose time is not fully engaged. Work done either at my house or where received. Ample security for books or papers while in my possession. G 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE of any kind; also, new and second-hand furniture, pianos, and all kinds of household goods; also, horses and express or light-truck wagon, at cash price. WILLIAMS, 43 South Canal-st.

MUSICAL.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos and organs; tuning and repairing promptly attended to. WILLIAM R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st.

VIOLENT STORM.

A Furious Wind Arises When Least Expected, and Does Considerable Damage in the City.

Two Pleasure-Boats Laden with People Upset in the Lake Opposite Lincoln Park.

Houses Struck by Lightning, Chimneys Blown Down, Trees Uprooted, and Awnings and Signs Carried Away.

A few minutes after 5 o'clock last evening, when the sky was apparently calm and serene, and outdoor Chicago was enjoying itself with walks, and rides, and cunning searches after surreptitious lager, a thunder-storm, accompanied by a rain fall of remarkable violence, burst over the city from the south, and in an incredibly short space of time wrought a great deal of mischief. The rumbling of distant thunder and faint electric flashes preceded the advance of the storm by a few seconds, but, when the wind had reached its greatest height, the peals were loud, frequent, and startling, and the lightning blinding in its vividness. The streets over which the storm passed were changed, as if by magic from dust to mud and water, and were speedily deserted by the gayly-dressed crowds which thronged them. The extremely violent wind lasted but a few minutes, but in that short time damage amounting to thousands of dollars was done. An unusual phenomenon occurred in connection with the storm, and was observed by a gentleman from his residence in the West Division, about half a mile from the river. He first noticed the rain driving from a little east of south. Suddenly the wind veered with great rapidity, and blew for a few seconds from the south at the rate of nearly seventy-five miles an hour. It then veered through the west to a little east of north, traversing at least five-eighths of the circumference of a circle in a time estimated to be not more than fifteen seconds. This showed that the storm-centre was traveling from southwest to northeast, and passed perhaps but a few yards to the northwest of where the observer stood.

The casualties reported thus far are as follows:

A large derrick standing in front of No. 168 Madison street was blown down, and in its fall it crushed through a lemonade-stand, leaving not one board above another. Two or three persons who were running along the street, with forms bowed to the blast, narrowly escaped the fate of the lemonade-stand.

Another derrick at the corner of Erie and North Clark streets was toppled over by the force of the wind, and broke in two from its own weight. A street-car and several pedestrians were just close enough to the falling mass to miss it.

A portion of the sidewalk at the northwest corner of Erie and Clark streets was lifted up and the planks scattered around without regard to picturesque effect.

North Clark street, and every other business street in the city for that matter, presents an ever changing view of ruined awnings and overturned sidewalk signs.

Several windows at the corners of Halsted and Madison and Green and Madison were blown in, and the awnings that shaded them carried off. Badly twisted awning irons demonstrate the force of the wind which struck those points.

The storm is reported to have been furious on Chicago avenue, between Sangamon and Green streets. A horse and buggy in that vicinity was blown over. The vehicle was demolished, and the occupants, a man and woman, were severely injured. A small frame house on the corner of Chicago avenue and Fifth street was struck by a piece of sidewalk which had been torn up near by, and a portion of the upper story was crushed through. A woman inside was struck by a piece of timber and stunned.

A number of fine trees at the north end of Lincoln Park were uprooted and badly broken. It is feared that their term of usefulness has expired.

A tall chimney on St. Caroline's Court Hotel was blown into the court in the southern end of the building, and the large awning which covered the court and protected guests of the house from the weather while they played croquet or lounged around on the grass plats, was carried off, no one knows whither. The streets in the vicinity of the hotel were littered with limbs and branches of trees.

The new Swedish Church (the Rev. C. Knowles, pastor) on Sedgwick street, near Chicago avenue, was struck by lightning during the storm. The electric fluid entered the building at the north gable, and ran along the comb of the roof to the south gable, where the current seemed to separate and run down to the ground by the two corners. The material of the building is wood, and the main timbers were not much damaged. The whole edifice was moved about six inches, and almost turned over, and had to be propped up. The society expected to occupy it within a few weeks. The damage to the building, although not very serious, will delay the time of occupying somewhat.

The lightning also struck the rear end of McCormick's Hall, which is located on Clark street, near Kinzie. A small portion of the roof was ripped up, and several yards of brick knocked out of the gable, making a hole which let in a considerable quantity of water. The damage can be easily repaired.

The storm manifested itself most disastrously in the uprooting of large shade trees, which have been planted since the fire. In the North Division, in the vicinities of Dearborn and Michigan streets, and Market and Ohio streets, and along Cass street, about twenty large trees, which were planted early in the spring, and were stayed up by wire, were uprooted, many of them being broken into splinters, and made only fit for fire-wood. On the same streets telegraph-poles were blown down, while others were struck by lightning. In the wake of the storm, on the North Side, there is much devastation, although few houses were seriously injured. Signs and awnings lay scattered everywhere. Sidewalks were overturned and torn to pieces. At the corner of Market and Ohio streets, ten feet of sidewalk was carried from one side of the street to the other and placed standing, at the squarest position possible, against the front of a cottage house.

In the West Division the most serious damage done was the blowing down of about thirty shade trees on Ashland avenue, mostly located between Madison and Jackson streets. These trees were set out as an experiment by Mr. S. J. Walker and others, being of a very large size at the time they were transplanted. They ornamented the avenue very much, and it will present a bare and naked appearance without them. Fortunately there are not many of them so damaged but that they can be replanted with a good prospect of saving them. Last evening the storm had hardly subsided when men were at work replanting and straightening them.

A chimney on a small cottage house on Honore street was blown down, but except making a small hole in the roof no other damage was done.

The most serious accident of all, however, was the capsizing of two pleasure yachts laden with people, which were sailing in the lake opposite Lincoln Park and about a mile from the shore. One boat contained fourteen persons, and the other nine. They were moving along with a light breeze in comparatively placid water, when all at once a terribly violent gust struck them, and turned them completely over on their side. The occupants were thrown into the water, but owing to the fact that the wind was so violent, and of such short duration, that the water did not become rough, they succeeded in crawling on the boats, and in a short time were rescued by people from the shore. Had there been anything like a heavy sea, several of them would have lost their lives without doubt. The accident was witnessed by hundreds of pleasure-seekers in the park, and the most intense excitement was the result. The names of those composing the boating parties could not be ascertained owing to the confusion which prevailed when they were brought ashore.

Photographing a Kiss.

In the neighborhood of Chiselhurst, the other day, an enamored pair were walking pleasantly along, quite unconscious of their surroundings, and more particularly of the fact that an itinerant photographer had taken up his position, surrounded by an interesting crowd. As the swain and the maiden took their way, what more natural than that the former should imprint a chaste salute on the pouting lips of his fair companion? What more annoying than that the camera should have seized them in the act and rendered it immortal? The hapless couple became aware of the fact from the loud outburst of laughter which ran through the assemblage as the plate was held up, and the girl at first stormed and threatened; but, subsiding into a more reasonable mood, offered to purchase the negative. But the photographer was inexorable. He was willing to sell any number of copies, but insisted upon retaining the original.

HYDE PARK.

Meeting of the Trustees and Transaction of a Quantity of Routine Business.

At the meeting of the Hyde Park Trustees on Saturday afternoon, the Committee on Streets were authorized on the petition of Col. James H. Bowen, of South Chicago, to widen the draw in the Chittenden bridge, and to supply hoisting apparatus for Dalton draw-bridge. When this is done and the draws are completed in the railroad bridges near the harbor, the navigation of the Calumet River is secured all through the limits of Hyde Park.

The same Committee is to build a new bridge at One Hundred and Thirtieth street, between Hyde Lake and Lake Calumet.

The Attorney was instructed to prepare ordinances to open and extend Wabash, Michigan, and Indiana avenues, 100 feet wide from Sixty-third street to Sixty-seventh.

It was ordered that the owners of property construct sidewalks on the west side of Cottage Grove avenue, from Thirty-ninth street to Forty-seventh, and on the south side of Sixty-first street from State street to Indiana avenue, on or before the 20 of July, or the same will be built by assessment.

The attorney was instructed to notify W. C. Clellan, Superintendent, and T. D. Clure, Engineer, of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, that the bridges at Cottage Grove avenue, Cornell, Stony Island avenue, Ninety-third, and Commercial streets must be substantially rebuilt, and the ditch along their road cleared out immediately.

Bills amounting to $15,578.83 were ordered to be paid.

The following town plats were approved: Tyler's Subdivision of Block 2 of Walker & Stinson's Subdivision of the W. ½ of S. W. ¼ Sec. 2, 38, 14. Subdivision of Lots 19, 20, and E. ½ 18, in Block 8 of Stave & Klemm's Subdivision of N. E. ¼ of Sec. 25, 38, 14.

The following plats were referred for examination: Scott's Subdivision of Lot 7, Block 1, of Sattonstall & Russell's Subdivision of the N. ½ of N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 3, 38, 14; Purple & Thomas' Subdivision of N. W. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 31, 37, 15.

Communications were received as follows: From Tenas Coleman, Supervisor of the Town of Lake, inquiring what became of an order, given by him May 5, 1871, to C. Knowlton, for $897.73 in settlement of gravel for State street, then being jointly improved by Lake and Hyde Park. From C. Knowlton on the same subject.

The Attorney reported that Mr. Knowlton had been paid over $1,000 on that account May 20, 1871.

From Otis Fisher, a protest against straightening Brown avenue or widening Vincennes avenue.

From Palmer & Arnold, Grand Crossing, to remit a fine imposed by Justice Horne for selling liquor without having obtained the license that was voted them.

From Louis Heisler, for license to sell liquor at Picnic Point, opposite South Chicago.

The Commissioners appointed to estimate costs reported the improvement of Seventy-fifth street at $14,500; and of Prairie avenue, from Thirty-ninth to Fifty first streets, $24,500. The estimates were approved.

The ordinance against bathing in Lake Michigan in a nude state in the day time was ordered to be suspended from Sixtieth to Eighty-fifth streets, and that three free bathing-houses be erected on the lake shore between the city limits and Hyde Park Hotel.

Carroll Dunn was appointed special night-policeman to assist J. B. Maynard at Englewood for one month.

Firing of guns, pistols, squibs, crackers, and other fireworks, is strictly prohibited in the streets, alleys, and public grounds.

The Treasurer and the Auditing Committee made long reports and many recommendations looking to the adjustment of town accounts to suit the basis of the village charter, all of which were referred to the Attorney. The books of the late Treasurer, George M. Bogue, Esq., covering an aggregate of over $300,000, were found correct. The total cash on hand in special funds is $38,451.39.

Adjourned.

AN IMPOSING CEREMONY.

Laying the Corner-Stone of the New Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart.

The corner-stone of the new Roman Catholic church, to be known as the Sacred Heart, was laid, yesterday, with imposing ceremonies. The site is located at the intersection of Luke and John streets. It will be 170 feet long and 70 feet wide, a commodious and substantial edifice. The various Catholic benevolent and other Societies assembled at St. Patrick's Church and marched thence with banners and music to the scene of the ceremonies. An adequate police force, under command of Sergeant O'Donnell, kept the way clear for the procession, which was long and respectable. Following is a list of the societies present, and of those in command:

Montgomery Guards, Capt. Clifford; Irish Rifles, Capt. Cuniffe; St. Benedict Society, Nicholas Wagner, Marshal; Holy Family School Society; Rev. Father O'Neill, with band of sixty boys; Holy Family Sodality Society, Capt. Mackeey; Father Mathew Temperance Society, John Durkin; Nevins' Band; St. Francis Germon Catholic Society, Mr. Kauffman; Hibernian Benevolent Society, William Lewis; Lanigan's Band; Society of the Sacred Heart; Swiss Band; Holy Name Catholic Temperance Society, John Donlin; Emerald Societies Nos. 1, 2, and 3; St. Bridget's Benevolent Temperance Society, with band, Mr. Connors; Cornet Band; St. Patrick's Society; United Sons of Erin, Redmond Sheridan; St. Columbkill's Benevolent Society, Maj. Mowe. Ald. McClowry acted as Chief Marshal and Henry Alberg as Assistant.

Among the distinguished persons in attendance were the Rt. Rev. Bishop Foley, Rev. John McMullin, D. D.; Rev. Dr. Murphy, Bishop Foley's Secretary; the Revs. Fathers Damen, Koogemans, Niederkom, and other Jesuit Fathers; the Rev. Joseph Molitore, pastor of the Bohemian congregation; the Rev. P. J. Conway, pastor of St. Patrick's; the Rev. Father Rosenbaur, of St. Francis'; John J. Fitzgibbon, editor of the *Western Catholic*, etc.

An immense concourse of people, numbering probably 10,000, had assembled about 4 o'clock in the streets leading to the church. The first story of the building is already built. Flooring was laid around the sides for the procession of the officiating clergymen. There were a large number of acolytes and priests preceding Bishop Foley, who was arrayed in full canonicals. The ceremony of consecrating the building and of laying the corner-stone was conducted in the impressive form prescribed in the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church. It was intended that there should be preaching in German, Bohemian, and English, the Rev. Mr. Rosenbaur intending to speak in German, the Rev. Joseph Mlitore in Bohemian, and the Rev. Mr. McMullin in English.

Dr. McMullin began by saying that, by the ceremony just performed, that spot had been set apart from the other portion of the earth's surface, and had been dedicated to the service of the Deity. It was more sacred than the burning bush, more sacred than Zion's hill.

At this point a terrific clap of thunder resounded through the heaven, and the rain came down in torrents, dispersing the crowd, which scattered in all directions to seek shelter. The storm put a veto on further speaking, and the proceedings terminated.

In connection with this church it is worth noting that Mr. Walsh, an Irish citizen, at one time owned forty acres of land in that vicinity. He apportioned it into blocks and called four of the streets after four of his sons, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, who had been named after four of the Disciples. Another street was called Bridget, after his wife, and another Walsh, after the entire family.

Funeral of Horace F. Clark.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The funeral services over the remains of Horace F. Clark took place at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church Building, and were private. The funeral arrangements were very simple. Rev. Dr. Adams referred briefly to the great executive abilities of deceased. The following were the pall-bearers: Wm. H. Leonard, Charles O'Conor, Wm. M. Evarts, Chas. A. Rapallo, Wm. Orton, John Q. Jones, Albert Keep, Chester W. Chapin, Richard Schell, Wm. Butler Duncan, Joseph B. Varnum, and E. B. Westley. The remains were conveyed to Woodlawn Cemetery.

SUNDAY'S SHOOTING.

An Intoxicated Man Shoots His Neighbor with a Musket.

What a Drunkard Will Sometimes Do to Avenge the Wrongs of His Wife.

Another Bloody Encounter.

Since the Sunday liquor law went into operation, there has been a dearth of criminal news at the police-stations on that day. Yesterday was an exception to this observation. There were two bloody encounters, both of which had their origin in liquor-drinking.

THE MOST SERIOUS

encounter occurred between two men in the North Division. If the victim of the assault should die, a most heinous murder will have been committed. William Dennison and John Knouse are both possessed of wives whose passions are not of the most elevated character. The worst of it is, that their husbands will champion their respective wives. The result has been that a serious encounter has occurred, which may result in the death of one of the parties. Last week

THE WOMEN QUARRELED.

As a result of their quarrel, their husbands became enraged at one another. They met several times, but a lack of courage prevented them from inflicting any serious injuries. Of course, they threatened one another with the most serious things. But, until last evening, their feelings prompted them to inflict no serious injuries upon each other.

YESTERDAY EVENING

at 5 o'clock Knouse initiated himself into a terrible drunk. At his home he exhibited the brutality which the liquor he had drank had revived. He therefore was stimulated to do a most desperate deed. To accomplish it he secured an old musket, and, with a deliberation most remarkable in a drunken man, he loaded it with slugs. Both men live at 272 Noble street. Knouse occupies rooms in the front, and Dennison rooms in the rear. Knouse went outside, and walked around the house, with the musket in his hand. He was very much intoxicated at the time, and did not, from his actions know what he was doing. He finally re-entered the house. He saw Dennison standing against the jam of the door, which leads into the back-yard. A window intervened between the men, but Knouse, being very drunk, did not allow this to dissuade him

FROM HIS PURPOSE.

He accordingly fired upon his enemy, and doubtless felt himself, as many men before him have done, a hero, because he was fighting for a woman. Dennison fell at the first charge, and Knouse ran away. The slugs entered Dennison's head and shoulders, and when he was picked up, he was, apparently, dead. He was lifted up and carried into the house. It was some time before he could be aroused, and but for the timely arrival of physicians, would have died. Drs. Lour and Nicoli arrived at the house soon after the

MURDEROUS ASSAULT

was made. It was discovered that both eyes were destroyed, a slung having penetrated both of the pupils. Seven slugs were removed from the face. They had not imbedded themselves deeply, and were easily taken out. But several of the shots had, apparently, entered through the skull-bone, and had lodged in the brain, producing wounds which, the physicians believe, will terminate fatally at no distant period. Last night at 11 o'clock a TRIBUNE reporter called at the house where

THE FATAL AFFRAY

occurred. Nothing additional could be learned. Both families appear to be in fault. They have been constantly fighting, mainly because they have been constantly drinking. They live in such close proximity that if they had any inclination to fight with one another they could not well avoid it. The house where the fatal shooting was done, is a two-story brown frame tenement building. The dwellers therein are of a low order of humanity. Dennison, the wounded man, is a moulder by trade. He is

NOT A DESPERADO,

but his character is that of a reckless drunkard. Knouse is much worse than he is. He has been for a long time on intimate relations with the police. He has frequently threatened to kill Dennison if he did not mind his own business. Dennison, however, did not molest him, and, indeed, paid no attention to his threats. Dennison is a moulder, and has a wife and four children. Even if he should not die, his condition is distressing, as his sight is forever destroyed. Knouse, his assailant, is a Frenchman, and has a wife and one child. He is a cooper by trade, but has not been very regularly employed, because of

HIS INTEMPERATE HABIT.

He was, soon after the affray, arrested by Officer Dalton. He attempted to get away, and had hid himself in his house. He was found found under a table in his kitchen. He at first resisted arrest, and appeared much concerned about the condition of his victim. He was lodged in the Chicago Avenue Station, and will have a preliminary examination this morning.

ANOTHER ENCOUNTER.

The other bloody encounter occurred in a saloon at the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Union street, at 9 o'clock last night. Two men named Henry Tripp and Mike Casey were disputing about the relative esteem in which they were held by a certain young girl. They were

BOTH INTOXICATED,

and did not know, therefore, what they were doing. Casey said something which Tripp regarded as insulting, whereupon the latter struck Casey with a club upon the head. Casey was rendered insensible. Tripp ran away, but was found at 11 o'clock last night under a lounge in a furniture store where he is a clerk, at No. 118 Union street. He was almost in a

NUDE CONDITION,

and acted like a crazy man. He was locked up at the Madison street station. Two physicians attended Casey. His wounds are very painful, but not necessarily fatal.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad brought 87,000 head of Texas cattle from Kansas City last year.

On Saturday night a brakeman named John Roby, in the employ of the Michigan Southern Railroad, was killed at Twelfth street, by being run over by the cars. He lived at No. 1248 State street, where he leaves a wife and one child. The body was taken to the Morgue.

The dead body of a man was found in the lake, at the foot of Lake street, yesterday morning. It is believed to have some connection with the boat which was found in the same place on Thursday, and which contained several articles of wearing apparel and a dinner-basket. The body was removed to the Morgue.

Mr. John Hart, who has been acting as stage manager of the Comique Combination, now playing at the Academy of Music, left for New York, yesterday afternoon, thoroughly disgusted with the indifference of the West Side people, who persistently refuse to patronize one of the best and most respectable variety entertainments ever offered in the city. Mr. Hart said the next time he would come West he would play in Chicago, which, according to his notion, lies east of Madison street bridge and south of the main branch of the river.

A patient at the County Hospital, named John Calvin, committed suicide on Saturday evening by taking laudanum. Being in a convalescent condition, he was permitted, at his own request, to go out on Saturday evening. It is supposed he procured the poison at that time. He left no reason for taking the liquid, but had appeared very morose and sullen ever since he was admitted to the hospital. It is believed he had no relatious residing in the city. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day at the Morgue.

On Saturday afternoon, at the Brighton House, a pigeon match was shot between J. P. Robertson, the Scottish champion, and G. Sullivan, the prairie hunter. The contest was a trap-and-handle one, each man shooting at forty tame birds, under the new rules of the Kennicott Club, for a stake of $200. At the commencement the betting was in favor of Sullivan, but the result of this match did not justify the confidence reposed in his ability to win. Robertson came off victorious by a score of 33 to 29, and five of his birds fell dead out of bounds. The match was witnessed by a large number of people.

Messrs. Moran & Manning, proprietors and and managers of the minstrel party which closed a moderately successful season at Myers' Opera-House on Saturday night, have accepted an offer from Mr. Thomas Maguire, of Maguire's Opera-House, San Francisco, to play a four weeks' engagement in that city. The terms are their own,—$200 per week in gold each, and fare paid going and returning. This is about as large a salary as was ever paid to a minstrel performer. Moran and Manning are tip-top men in their profession, and will undoubtedly become favorites on the Slope. In William the people of Chicago have a sort of proprietary interest, and it would please them immensely to know that he increases his bank-account and the number of his friends every place he goes to.

From dawn until noon, yesterday, the track at Dexter Park was visited by a large number of gentlemen who own fast horses and are admirers of the turf. Their object in going there at such an early hour was to see the trainers and stable-men work the stock before the heat of the day set in, which is usually done every morning, and always on Sunday. There was nothing about the performances of the horses yesterday to warrant special mention, unless it is that Mr. Fawcett's chestnut stallion, Bashaw, Jr., trotted a full mile for the first time in two years, and made it without pressing in 2:30. His gait and general action impressed those who had seen him trot in his younger and better days very favorably. It is confidently expected, if the injury to his leg, sustained in a race at Fleetwood Park some years ago, does not interfere with him again, that he will equal his best time before the close of the season.

Some time ago a gentleman of large means, and an ardent admirer of all that is fast in horses, was arrested by a police officer for rattling along Ashland avenue at a three-minute gait or thereabouts, and rumor has it that he was fined a respectable sum the next day. It made him so mad that he jumped into his wagon, and started off with a determination to find a place where he could speed his horses to his heart's content. He was successful in his search, and at the present time, owing to his efforts and to the efforts of other wealthy gentlemen who joined him with their money and time, there is one of the finest seven-eighths of a mile track to be found in the West, in an obscure quarter of the city. It is the continuation of West Washington street, from California avenue to the entrance of Central Park, and there are no residents to be annoyed and no side streets to be looked after. This will be an item of interest to owners of fast roadsters throughout the city.

A FIRE-BUG.

He is Stabbed While Resisting Arrest—But is Finally Captured.

It seems that the fire at No. 492 Burnside street, on Saturday night, was followed by some rather peculiar, not to say exciting, experiences. Just previous to the breaking out of the fire, a lady in an adjoining house saw a boy, named Williams, whose reputation is of the worst character, attempt to strike a match near the corner of one of the barns which were destroyed. He ran away when she asked him what he was doing. Soon after, fire broke out in the barns. Williams witnessed it, and at the fire was accosted by a man who said to him, "They say you set this barn on fire." Williams denied it, but soon after was seen to run away. Several persons went in pursuit of him. When one man got near him, Williams turned around and attempted to cut him with a knife. The man who was in pursuit drew an ordinary pocket-knife to defend himself with, and finally stabbed Williams severely in the shoulder and side. He fell to the ground, and was easily arrested. His wounds are not serious. He was locked up in the Twelfth Street Station. He is a young man 19 years old, and has long been the terror of the neighborhood where he lives.

Scalped.

From the Leavenworth Times, June 19.

We received a call yesterday from Jacob I. Large, a man who some months ago, was attacked and scalped on the plains near Fort Dodge by a band of seven Indians, headed by Little Crow, the son of the famous Little Crow who was killed in 1861, in Minnesota. It seems that Mr. Large, who has been a frontiersman nearly all his life, having gone to Wisconsin in an early day of the settlement of that State, and from thence to Minnesota, was the identical man who killed the dreaded chief in one of his raids on the white settlers near the town of Hutchison, on the Crow River, in 1861, and was known and his life threatened by Little Crow's son, who was with his father at the time of his death. It might be well to add that the body of the big chief was boiled and his bones distributed to the people of Minnesota as relics, his life having been a terror and a dread to all who lived in that section. Minnesota having lost all charms for the frontiersman, Large came to Kansas and stopped at Fort Dodge, from which point he reconnoitered the surrounding country in search of a good claim, and while out one day he was overtaken by this band of Indians, who were on a buffalo hunt, and recognized by Little Crow as the man who killed his father. Large ran from them but was too slow of foot to escape; his leg was broken in two places, and his scalp taken from his eyebrow to the crown of his head, and he then left on the prairie to die. He was picked up by a scouting party from the Fort and taken in for treatment. His leg healed, but his head is a fearful sight, and will be a long time healing, if it ever does. One of his eyes has gone blind. As soon as he was able to walk, his anxiety to return home started him on foot in that direction, and he arrived in Leavenworth yesterday, having walked by day and slept by night on the way.

He hopes to receive aid here to take him home, and if he does not, says he will "walk it."

Telegraphic Brevities.

Prof. G. B. McElroy has been elected President of Adrian College for the ensuing year.

Tug G. W. Farrar exploded her boiler at Port Huron yesterday. The captain and engineer are reported badly scalded.

Margaret Graff, a German woman of Evansville, aged 68 years, died on Saturday from the effects of a fall down cellar about a week ago.

The Maryland editorial excursionists arrived in St. Louis yesterday morning, and spent a quiet day. They will leave for Chicago this evening.

The President of the Chinese companies has sent to Hong-Kong 3,000 circulars giving a full account of the Chinese troubles in California, to be distributed in the cities of China.

The dedication of the Church of the Holy Cross, in Cincinnati, founded by the Passcount Fathers on Mount Adams, where the Observatory stood, was largely attended yesterday. Archbishop Purcell made a slight allusion to the speech of John Quincy Adams in 1843, on the occasion of founding the Observatory.

Isaac Freez, a resident of Wheeling, W. Va., was shot by his wife on Friday night last. She first attacked him with a poker, and then with a fire-shovel, and he took them away from her. She then drew a revolver and fired four shots, one of the balls striking him in the breast, inflicting a dangerous wound. Family difficulties the cause.

Sudden Change in the Color of Hair.

Two sudden changes of the color of hair from black to white are reported in a foreign medical magazine. It appears that a physician of Berlin, a strong, healthy, and less than middle-aged man, sent his wife and one daughter to spend last summer at a watering-place. The day that he expected a letter informing him of their arrival, there came one saying that his daughter had been taken sick very suddenly, and was already dead. The shock was terrible, and instantly his hair became entirely gray. He had to visit some patients that same afternoon, and they scarcely recognized him. Their peculiar actions revealed the change to him. The other case was of a man 35 years old, living in the Netherlands. He was one day passing the canal in Rotterdam, where he saw a child struggling in the water. He plunged in and brought it to land, but it was already dead by the time he had rescued the body. Bending over it to try to restore life, he discovered that the dead child was his own son. The blow, so sudden and unexpected, and coming upon him when he himself was so much exhausted, turned his hair entirely gray, and left him scarcely recognizable.

Aquatic.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The Yacht Club scrub race yesterday was a poor affair, there being no prizes. But few yachts took part, and the only two appearing to be really at work were the Idler and Rambler, the former of which came in ahead.

The Canoe Club regatta in Bayonne Bay was won by the "Chip," which sailed five miles in 39 minutes and 50 seconds. Seven canoes started, but five came to grief before the race was over.

Soldier Murdered.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 22.—Wm. Hersch, a soldier from the garrison, was murdered last night at Mill Creek, about a mile west of the Fort. He was struck on the head with a slung shot by an unknown party, and died in a few minutes. A man named Davis has been arrested on suspicion.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Arrived, steamers Adriatic, Calabria, and Spain, from Liverpool, and Castalia, from Glasgow.

The Atlantic Wreck.

HALIFAX, June 22.—Four more bodies have been recovered from the Atlantic wreck.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

Forty-one Thousand Dollars Stolen—Arrest of the Thieves and Recovery of the Money.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, June 20.

On Tuesday night last Maj. A. B. Brackett, of Bracket's Northwestern Detective Police Bureau, of this city, received a telegram from Fort Garry, stating that a heavy robbery had taken place within a short distance of that fort, and that the thieves were supposed to have fled towards St. Paul. The telegram was from Dr. Brown, well known in this city, and contained a full and accurate description of the men who were supposed to have committed the robbery.

Upon the receipt of the telegram, Maj. Brackett at once started on the trail. He had an idea of just what course the thieves would take, and, as the sequel proved, he made a shrewd calculation. He left on the next train for Duluth. Arrived at the Junction, he spied among the crowd three men who answered the description telegraphed to him. One of them got aboard of the train, and the Major concluded to keep his eye upon him, and, instead of getting off, he went to Duluth. Keeping his man in sight, the next day, he found that he had offered a $1,000 bill at Stone's Bank to be changed. This tallied with his telegram, and he did not lose sight of his man. On Wednesday evening the spotted man took the train which left for St. Paul, and, strange as it may seem, the Major was on board of the same train. At the Junction the two men which the Major had seen the day before got on board, and then he knew that he had found his men. The next thing was to make sure that he was right. There was no hurry in the matter Watching an apropos time, the Major sauntered through the cars, and on arriving where the three men sat he spoke to one of them with all the familiarity of an old acquaintance. The man seemed a little surprised at being thus familiarly accosted, and rather intimated that the Major had the advantage of him.

"Why! don't you remember me?" says the Major. "I met you at Fort Garry last year. Your name is Calkins, isn't it?"

"Yes, that's my name; but I don't recollect meeting you."

"Why, don't you remember the little time we had at the hotel there?" says the Major, in his jovial way. "I never forget a countenance or a name; and (turning to the other two men) I remember Mr. Walker and Mr. Daggett, also, who were there at the same time."

By this time all three of the men began to think that they had met the Major as he said, and they at once admitted the fact that that was their names, and were glad to see their friend of such excellent memory.

An hour or so was passed in social converse as the train sped on, and when near White Bear the Major brought the pleasant occasion to an abrupt close by saying: "Well, boys, I want you to shell out! You have some money that I want. You may as well disgorge. You are the men I have been looking for. I arrest you for the robbery of Lord Gordon."

The astonishment of the two can be imagined. They were caught in a trap, and they knew it in a moment. They made no resistance, as they saw that the Major had surrounded them with his friends, who were ready to help him in case of emergency. They came up at once and produced the money, $41,000 bills, and the balance of the $1,000 bill that had been changed in Duluth.

The Major brought his men to this city, and placed them in the Ramsey County Jail, and will hold them to await the issuing of extradition papers to carry them back to Manitoba for trial.

The money was stolen from Lord Gordon, a man pretty well known by reputation, not only in this city, but in New York, and, in fact, on the other side of the Atlantic. Most of our readers will doubtless remember the circumstances under which the so-called Lord Gordon became known to the people of this State, and the prominent part he played in certain financial transactions with Jay Gould, of New York City. After the Gould difficulty he disappeared, and since that time he has been in Manitoba. It was known that he had a large amount of money with him, and these three young men becoming aware of the fact, watched their opportunity and robbed him as above stated. Walker and Calkins are both young men not over 22 years of age. Dagget is probably 30 years old. A reporter of the *Pioneer* interviewed them at the jail yesterday, but they are very reticent in their remarks, and what they do say is so improbable that we decline publishing anything they said.

THE SAULT CANAL.

The Enormous Labor and Cost of Building the New Locks—One of the World's Wonders.

Messrs. Boyle & Roach, of Cincinnati, some time ago were awarded the contract for working out the improvements on the canal at Sault St. Marie. The appropriation is for $300,000.

The new locks will be 80 feet wide at the copeing, and 450 feet long, and will have a lift of 18 feet, with a depth of 15 feet of water on the mitre sill at ordinary low water. Each wall will be 22 feet high from the lower end to the foot of the stairway: 39½ feet high from the stairway to the breast wall of the upper end of the foundation of the lock-chamber, and twenty-six and one-half feet from this point to the upper end of the wall. The walls to be five feet thick. A set of guard-gates will be placed one hundred feet above the upper lock-gates. The foundation is to be built with pine timber, twelve inches square, laid six inches apart, and the spaces between them to be filled up with concrete. The timbers are to be secured by bolts and fox-wedges, and to extend at least five feet under the wall. The gates are to run on rollers or tracks, and the towers which are used in supporting the present gates to be dispensed with. The chamber to be filled and emptied by tubes entering at the sides instead of having valves, as in the gates of the old locks.

This work will require excavation as follows: Rock, 30,000 cubic yards; gravel, 90,000 cubic yards, and the following materials: Timber—Pine, 60,000 cubic feet; oak, 13,000 cubic feet; pine plank and scantling, 540,000 feet, board measure; besides 1,300,000 feet board measure for putting in place the timbers, which will require at least 30,000 feet of drilling. Iron—Wrought, 400,000 pounds; cast, 1,620,000 pounds. Cement, 10,000 barrels of 300 pounds each.

There will be rock excavations amounting to 30,000 cubic yards, and gravel 90,000, and 27,800 cubic yards of masonry.

The contract first taken by Messrs. Boyle & Roach, amounting to $500,000, is expected to go no farther than the completion of the foundation ready for the stone-work, and will require at least $500,000 more to complete the lock and twice as much more to complete the entire contemplated improvement on the canal, which will, with the contracts of Laker & Williams, make the entire expenditure for the present improvements about $2,000,000, besides nearly $1,500,000 of the original cost of the canal, and will be the grandest and one of the most important improvements on the globe. The old locks will be improved, and used for locking vessels of light draught.

The work is paid for by the General Government, and is conducted by Messrs. Noble and Gilbert, United States Engineers.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Lafayette, Ind., advertises a Jubilee.

—The total valuation of Manchester, N. H., is a little over $12,000,000. The heaviest taxpayer is Gov. Straw, whose taxes amount to $2,153.

—In Portland, Oregon, a thirty-pound salmon can be bought for 50 cents. That is less than we pay here for a pound. The Portland *Bulletin* says the salmon catch this year will be the largest ever known.

—Chicagoans visiting St. Louis feel at home when they walk along Eighth street, where the tunnel is being worked. After climbing a flight of stairs on the sidewalk, they invariably look around for a cigar shop with a female attendant. —*St. Louis Globe.*

—Nearly all of the $350,000 worth of bonds stolen from the Falls City Tobacco Bank, in Louisville, Ky., last February, have been recovered, by compromising with the thieves, at 25 per cent. The negotiations were conducted in New York.

—The valuation of the real estate in Ward 5, Boston, will be about the same as last year, notwithstanding $13,000,000 worth of buildings were destroyed by the fire, and it is estimated that the increase in value of real estate in the city will be from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.—*Boston Advertiser.*

—A late Kentuckian bequeathed his two daughters $3,000, and left debts of only $58. The administrator prevailed upon them to put the estate into the courts, and it came out last week, after a two years' course, when every cent of the $3,000 was found to have been swallowed by insatiate justice.

—A Terre Haute physician collected $3,466 from the County of Vigo, for medical services to paupers in nine months; and it appears from the affidavits of two women that he tried to prostitute his patients. He has been indicted, and has secured the aid of nine lawyers to defend himself.

—Iron for the branch of the Kansas Pacific from Carson to Lyons, and for the Denver & Boulder extension from Denver to Boulder City, was contracted for in May, and would soon be delivered. That branch is all graded and ready for the iron, which will be laid and the railway put in operation about Aug. 7.

President Kitchell, of Middlebury College, Vt., at last accounts lay in a very critical condition. A council of physicians pronounce the disease to be erysipelas, resulting from being poisoned by field ivy.

—A prominent lawyer of Boston, now in Europe, was somewhat startled by the tenor of the English newspaper dispatches concerning the recent large fire on Washington street, which placed the total loss at $4,000,000. He, however, preserved his equanimity, and, in writing to an officer of one of our insurance companies, said: "I suppose you are used up again; if so, put me down for $5,000 in reorganizing, and should there be any diffidence among subscribers increase it to $10,000."—*Boston Journal.*

—At Akron, Judge Boynton yesterday directed the Trustees of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway Company, Messrs. Thurman, Duncan, and McClellan, to turn over the proceeds in their hands to the newly organized company, of which the London house of Bischoffsheim & Co. are the leading representatives. This company is in intimate association with the Erie officers, and it is supposed will lease the A. & G. W. Road, with all its franchises and appurtenances, to that corporation. Both roads will be reduced to narrow gauge, and will constitute a short line route from New York to Cincinnati, with Mr. Watson as President and Mr. Devereux as Superintendent.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—A clergyman and a lawyer of Oshkosh have been "having a little fun with the boys," or rather with the girls. While on their way, about two miles from that city, to attend a dying man, their buggy broke down, and they started on afoot. A lady, coming along with a two-seated open buggy invited them to ride, which they accepted, the minister taking the front seat with the fair driver. She drove them into town, and dashed up and down the principal street, making a great sensation, setting the people on the walks into loud guffaws. They didn't discover until afterward that she was a woman noted for her much wickedness and little virtue.—*Green Bay Advocate.*

—The Paris correspondent of the London *News* describes President MacMahon as "a man of military appearance, his carriage erect, but he walks stiffly in consequence of the hip-wound he met with at Sedan. His blue eyes, which are set close together, express quickness of observation, but neither keen penetration nor intellectual power. The physiognomy is Irish, but without a gleam of Irish mirth or humor, the countenance being sorrowful." The same writer declares that "MacMahon has not the faintest perception of the ludicrous, and that his imagination is easily led away by the pomps and shows of life. His mind has a certain epic tendency which, if allied to intellectual power, would make him one of the greatest men of the century. But, unfortunately, his will and intellect are both feeble."

ROMANTIC TRAGEDY.

Two St. Johnsville Lovers Bury Their Woes in the Grave—Suicide of a Married Man and a Young Girl.

From the Albany Evening Journal, June 18.

Considerable excitement prevailed at St. Johnsville, Montgomery County, yesterday, in consequence of a remarkable tragical affair there, two prominent citizens having committed suicide under very peculiar circumstances. The facts in the case, we are informed, are about as follows:

Dr. A. D. Wheelock, a resident physician of St. Johnsville, has for some time past been paying attention to a Miss Ruth Smith, a young lady of highly respectable family. The young lady's friends objected to her keeping company with Dr. Wheelock, on the ground that he had a wife living from whom he had not been divorced. On the morning of the 15th inst. Miss Smith went to Little Falls, where Wheelock was to meet her, and it is supposed that it was their intention to be married. Miss Smith went by train, while the doctor proceeded there with his own carriage. It is supposed that after arriving at Little Falls the Doctor changed his mind, for no marriage ensued, and instead he commenced proceedings for a divorce from his wife. The young lady returned to her home in St. Johnsville at 1:45 p. m. At 2 p. m. it was discovered that she had taken poison, and an hour later she was dead.

Dr. Wheelock returned some time during the afternoon, and after receiving information of the death of Miss Smith, disappeared. Yesterday morning he was discovered in a room in the Empire Hotel at St. Johnsville, lying on the floor in an unconscious condition. It was then ascertained that he had passed the night there with a friend, and about 9 o'clock in the morning asked the friend to go out and learn how the inquest in the case of Miss Smith was progressing. He also asked the friend to return within an hour. The friend complied with his request, and on returning to his room found Wheelock in an unconscious condition, as stated, from an overdose of morphine. The Doctor soon afterwards expired.

The Coroner's inquest resulted in a verdict that Miss Smith came to her death by arsenic, and Wheelock by an overdose of morphine. Some were of an impression that the latter was not intentional, but the circumstances would seem to indicate otherwise. Whether the young lady was induced to commit the rash act through the bitterness of disappointment, or in consequence of a quarrel, is not known.

Microscopic Worms.

Some time ago, Assistant Surgeon Lewis, of the British Army, having been assigned to special duty under the Sanitary Commission for the Government of India, in examining the urine and blood of certain patients, discovered the existence of living, active worms, hitherto unobserved. These worms are 1-75 of an inch in length, and they have a transverse diameter of 1-3500 of an inch. They are so numerous as to be found in blood drawn from any part of the body, and so persistent that they may exist in the system for months or years without any marked evil consequences being observed. It is said, however, that they may give rise to serious diseases, and ultimately cause death. These worms appear, through the microscope, like incompletely developed snakes; they move incessantly, coiling and uncoiling themselves, and rush about among the blood corpuscles in all directions. They do not appear to exist anywhere but in the blood and urine.

DEATHS.

ELLIOTT—At Sterling, at 6:30 p. m. June 22, Sarah Jane, wife of G. T. Elliott.

Funeral services at 3 p. m. Tuesday, 24th, at Sterling. Friends in Chicago invited to come by day express Tuesday morning.

FOWLER—At 9:30 a. m. Sunday, June 22, Lulu Mabel, daughter of A. B. and Rosamond Fowler, aged 2 years and 19 days.

Funeral services 1 p. m. Monday, June 23.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

O'MEARA—At 3:30 a. m. Sunday, June 22, Michael O'Meara, Esq., of this city, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his niece, 418 West Taylor-st., at 12:30 p. m., by carriages to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Irish papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

DESIRABLE STOCK OF

Assorted Glassware,

Teas, Groceries, Hardware, Table Cutlery, Carpetings, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, June 24, at 9½ o'clock, in Bowen's Block, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

FINE NEW TOP BUGGIES,

Open Wagons, Double and Single Harness,

AT AUCTION, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st., Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

In Bowen's Block, 15 and 17 Randolph-st., on THURSDAY, JUNE 26, at 9½ o'clock.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

OF

South Shore Property.

20 half-acre lots of beautiful Grove and Lake frontage. 10 acre-blocks of Lake frontage.

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25,

At 2 o'clock p. m., at 15 and 17 East Randolph-st. (Bowen Bros. Block).

The above is the most beautiful Grove and Lake frontage property south of Chicago,

WHICH MUST BE SOLD.

To see the property, take the Michigan Southern, Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago 3:40 p. m. train to Cornell Crossing, where conveyance will be found to take parties to the property, returning in time to take the 6 p. m. train. For particulars see maps and bills at office of T. S. Fitch & Co., 157 Dearborn-st., and

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

On MONDAY MORNING,

June 23, at 10 o'clock,

WE WILL SELL

AT AUCTION,

AT 375 STATE-ST.,

The entire furniture and fixtures of a hat and cap store.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

FIVE LOTS

ON SHURTLEFF-AV.,

Bet. Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.,

AT AUCTION,

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 24,

At 3 o'clock, on the ground.

Being Lots 24, 25, 26, 32, and 33; 24 feet front by 125 feet deep, to a 16-foot alley. Title perfect. Terms—One-fourth cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest. These Lots are situated only five blocks west of State-st., in a thickly-settled portion of the city, and are valuable for residence purposes. Persons attending the sale can take the State-st. Cars to Thirtieth-st., which is only a few minutes' walk from the property.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

HOUSE AND LOT,

527 Wentworth-av.,

Between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts.,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, June 24, at 3½ o'clock, on the premises. Lot 25 by 125, with two-story frame house. Rents for $40 a month. Terms, ⅓ cash; purchaser to assume a mortgage of $1,200, due October, 1874, at 10 per cent interest, and balance in 1 and 2 years, with 8 per cent interest. Title perfect.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

First Great Sale,

BY AUCTION,

OF

FIVE ACRES,

TO BE SOLD IN LOTS,

On Tuesday Afternoon, July 1,

At 3 o'clock, on the Ground,

SITUATED NEAR THE

NORTHWESTERN CAR WORKS,

Being Block 4 in Morton's Subdivision, E. 1-2 of the N. W. 1-4 of Section 11, Town 39, North of Range 13, East. Eleven lots, fronting north on Chicago-av. Thirteen lots, fronting west on Hamlin-av. Thirteen lots, fronting east on Ridgeway-av., and eleven lots, fronting south on West Huron-st., only two blocks distant from Central Park and the great improvements of the Northwestern Car Works, less than two minutes' walk from the Central Park Depot.

These lots are situated in a part of the city where property is rapidly advancing, and no better opportunity will ever be offered to secure a pleasant home at your own price.

TERMS OF SALE—1-4 cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with 8 per cent interest.

Title perfect. Printed abstracts will be furnished each purchaser.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN of cars will start from Wells-st. depot at 2 o'clock p. m. on day of sale, stopping at Halsted-st. and Park Station, and return at 5 o'clock p. m., for the convenience of those desiring to attend the sale.

A mammoth tent will be erected on the ground for the comfort of all present.

Plats and information furnished by

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,

87 MARKET-ST.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

AUCTION SALE OF

Grocery Stock and Fixtures,

at store No. 42 West Van Buren-st.,

Tuesday, June 24, at 10 o'clock, a. m.

the entire stock consisting of sugars, teas, coffees, spices, syrups, extracts, soaps, candles, oils, etc., etc. The fixtures comprise show cases, counters, shelving, desks, scales, awning, etc., etc.

The lease can also be bought at the same time.

Sale peremptory. Terms cash.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

Tuesday Morning, June 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

HOSIERY, ETC.

Gents', Ladies', and Children's Underwear, Men's and Boys' Felt and Straw Hats, Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed and Shade Hats, Ingrain Carpets, etc., at Auction, by

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,

68 and 70 Wabash-av.

BANKRUPT AUCTION SALE

OF THE

Boot and Shoe Stock

OF

C. B. BURGER & CO.,

On Wednesday, June 25, at 9 1-2 a. m., sharp.

This is an elegant line of Seasonable Goods. 60 cases of Goods, from OVERSTOCKED MANUFACTURERS, will be offered at same sale.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers,

68 and 70 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL SALE

OF

1,500 Cases and Barrels of Crystal and Flint Glass, assorted packages.

10 Crates of Decorated Ware.

15 Crates of W. G. Crockery.

10 Casks of Yellow and Rockingham Ware.

On THURSDAY, June 26, at 9½ o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs, 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

BY HODGES & CO.

We have orders to sell the entire contents of the private dwelling No. 112 Walnut-st., between Lincoln and Wood-sts.,

On Tuesday Morning, June 24, at 10 a. m.

Consisting of 1 elegant 7-octave rosewood Piano, parlor, dining, 2 bedrooms, and kitchen furniture; also Crockery, China, Glassware, Cutlery, large Refrigerator, Carpets, nearly new, in use less than one year, together with the barn, one fine span of Horses, 2 Buggies, 1 Cutter, 2 sets harness, and stable implements. Sale positive and without reserve, as owner is going abroad.

HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 660 West Lake-st.

WE WILL SELL,

On WEDNESDAY, June 25, at our Warerooms, a large stock of nearly 3,000 yards of Mattings. Also, Oil Cloth, Carpets, Stove, Furniture, &c., &c., at 10 a. m.

HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

By HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO.

SPECIAL SALE

On Thursday, 25th inst.,

At our salesroom, at 2 p. m., we will offer the finest collection of "Chromos," consisting of 20 choice specimens. They will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve. Ladies respectfully invited to attend. On Saturday, our regular sale of Household Furniture, Glasses, and 10 first-class Sewing Machines.

HAVENS, OSGOOD & CO.